

The United States

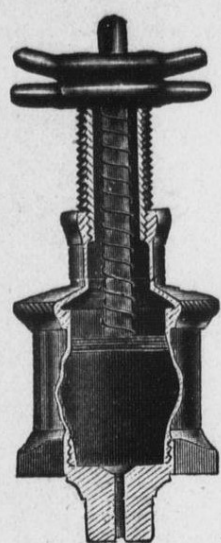
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Fifteenth Year.—No. 5.

MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1890.

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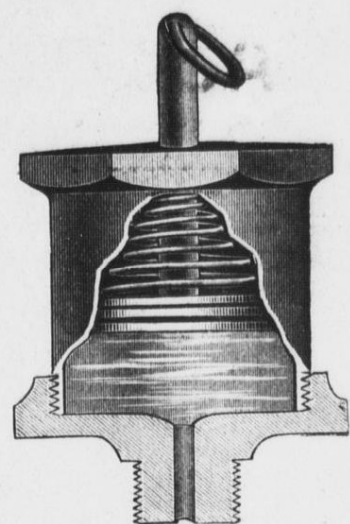
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We Guarantee a Saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in cost of Lubrication, where our Cups and Lubricants are used.

Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1890-'91

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Is now ready for delivery. Price Ten Dollars. It is the most complete of any we have ever published, and possesses many new and valuable features. Send in your orders *now*.

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"The Difference is so Apparent."

THE RICHMOND Grain Cleaning Machinery

AND

BRAN DUSTERS

THE LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. (Limited).

KEEWATIN, April 7th, 1890.

RICHMOND MFG. CO., Lockport, N. Y.:

Gentlemen--Being asked to give my opinion regarding the two No. 7 Richmond Scourers recently purchased from your Company, would say, that I have your machines working alongside of two..... Scourers, each pair taking the same sized stream of wheat, and consider the work done by the Richmond Scourers in every way superior to the..... The difference is so apparent, that we intend putting a Richmond and..... together, so as to clean the wheat evenly. Yours truly,

GEO. H. KELLY, Head Miller.

RICHMOND MANUFACTURING CO.

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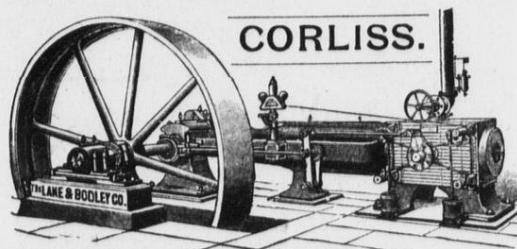
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THE LANE & BODLEY CO., cor. John & Water Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

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Made by JAMES LEFFEL & CO.

The "OLD RELIABLE" with Important Improvements, making it the

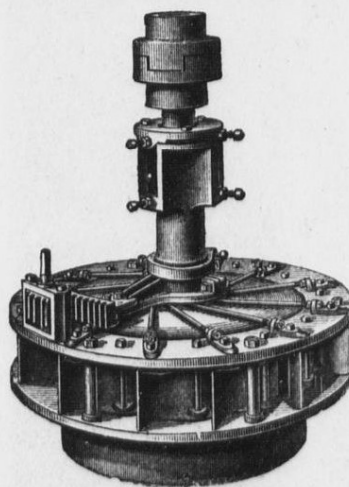
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Comprising the LARGEST and the SMALLEST Wheels, under both the HIGHEST and LOWEST Head in this country. Our New Illustrated Book sent free to those owning water power.

Write us for NEW PRICES before buying elsewhere. New shops and New Machinery are provided for making this Wheel. Address,

JAMES LEFFEL & CO.,

Springfield, Ohio, or 110 Liberty St., New York.



"WESTERN" MILL SHELTER.

The most Compact, Durable, Best Sheller and Best Cleaner.

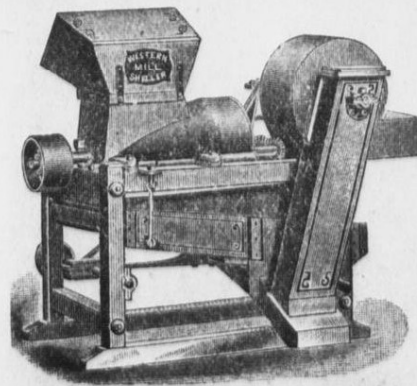
Takes up but little room, runs at low rate of speed, requires no attention. It is in every respect the

Best Sheller ever offered to the Public.

Please mention this paper. Write for full particulars to

UNION IRON WORKS, - DECATUR, ILL.

Mfrs. of "Western" Shellers, Cleaners, Separators, and all kinds of Elevator Machinery.



THE EDW. P. ALLIS COMPANY

✧ Mill Builders and Mill Furnishers, ✧

RELIANCE WORKS,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Gray's Noiseless Belt Roller Mill.

Known and recognized as the Standard the world over. More than 35,000 pairs of Rolls in use in Gray frames. More in use in Minneapolis than all others combined. The original Solid Iron Frame and Noiseless Belt Drive. The best adjusting devices. The best Shaker feeder. All the latest improvements.

Don't buy inferior machines because they are cheap.

Gray's Improved Centrifugal Reel.

Perfect separations, great capacity, light running, handsome design, fine finish. All driving connections and oil holes outside of frame. Inside of reel free from complicated gears, tipping buckets and other abominations. A perfect combination of simplicity, strength and durability. It costs little, if any, more than poorer ones. Put it in your mill, and it will win your friendship.

Gray's Patent Flour Dresser.

Used in ALL of our mills for the last 3 years, and the first word of complaint is yet to be heard. 8 ft. machine does the work of old style 16 ft. or 18 ft. reel, does it better, does it with less power, and takes up less room. Guaranteed to be unequaled by any similar machine, and will speak for itself, if you give it a chance. Sold at reasonable prices, and payment not expected if it does not do as well as any other flour dresser. If it does better, you will soon find it out.

The Reliance Purifier.

"We consider the Reliance Purifier the best purifier in the market at the present time."—WASHBURN-CROSBY Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

"We never saw anything better."—LA GRANGE MILLS,
Red Wing, Minn.

The Reliance Sieve Scalper.

This is a machine with which we wish our customers to become well acquainted. It has all the essential qualities of a perfect machine—perfect separations, immense capacity, almost runs itself, takes little room, and will improve the results in any mill. One machine will handle one break in a 1000 bbl. or five breaks in a 200 bbl. spring wheat mill, and just as perfect work on winter wheat. We use them in all our latest mills, large and small, and no machine we have ever brought out was better received by millers. If you are using the old style scalpings, it will pay to investigate this.

The Beall Corrugation.

By special arrangement with Messrs. Frank Beall & Co., we are the only mill furnishing establishment in the country authorized to equip mills with this corrugation. It is used and endorsed by many of the largest and best known mills in all sections, and possesses features of undoubted excellence that commend it strongly to experienced millers. Specially adapted to the first, second and third breaks. Circulars, testimonials and full particulars on application.

Complete Mills of Any Capacity.

Our facilities are without doubt the largest, experience the most extensive, machines the best and most favorably known, record the most uniformly successful, and consequently our work is the most reliable. Building a mill is a venture that takes money, and it pays in the end to trade with a reliable establishment that furnishes only work of the best quality, offers none but reasonable guarantees, and has the means to make its guarantees good. Prices little, if any, higher than you have to pay for inferior work, results are certain, no experimenting at purchaser's expense.

MACHINES IN STOCK FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT.

CATALOGUES, PRICES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

The United States MILLER

AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

Fifteenth Year.—No. 5.

MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1890.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year.

[For the UNITED STATES MILLER.]

THE MILLWRIGHT FOREMAN.

BY DE FACTO.

NOTICE there is but little said in our milling journals in these days with reference to millwrights. It is quite frequent that young men who show a reasonable amount of ambition as millwrights are chosen to the capacity of foremen. There are many (old ones as well for that matter) who are not competent to fill their position, and the result is botch-work, unsatisfactory to the miller and no credit to the millwright. The reason for the incompetency is not so very hard to find. There are many who, as soon as they are able to frame a bridge-tree, put up a spout or set a stand of elevators, consider themselves finished workmen—equal to the superintendence of any mill-building job large or small.

It is not only necessary that the millwright foreman who would be proficient in his chosen calling to be posted on the underlying principles of mechanical construction, or to be an expert with tools, but it is requisite to also fully understand the management of help, be they few or many, who are supposed to follow instructions. Nothing is more common than to see young men whose intellectual attainments are of a high order, profoundly ignorant of knowing how to solve this great problem. If young men would resolve, let the effort cost what it will, to perfect themselves in these necessary duties, their inexperience would soon be remedied. Observation and persevering attention would give the requisite knowledge, and their efforts would bring a speedy and ample reward. It were far better, of course, when they enter upon the stations of foremen, to be already possessed of such experience as would enable them easily to regulate and systematize the work, so as to secure the good will of subordinates, as well as to secure economy and order. But if this knowledge has not been previously acquired, let him not be discouraged, or for a moment yield to the idea of "letting things take their course."

Every foreman will have his laborious perplexing days. Adverse and inconvenient circumstances will cluster together. At those times guard against two things—discouragement and irritability. Good temper, decision and reasonable requisitions will secure the confidence and respect of employees; while fretfulness, lack of judgment and unreasonable demands will alienate them from you and involve you in endless perplexities. Nothing gives a foreman such power as blended decision and gentleness; they are truly irresistible. You must not, if you regard the best welfare of those who depend on your good management and success, utter one impatient word from the beginning to the end of the year.

Study the disposition of each man. Arrange their work so that there shall be as little collision with one another as possible. Be as considerate of their comfort as you could reasonably wish others to be of yours in like circumstances. The best management on your part cannot always save those who serve you from weariness and vexation, but a well-timed word of kindness and sympathy does good, like medicine.

Learn to systematize your affairs so that each man shall have his appropriate work, and observe whether all do their appropriate work; but do not prompt them unless you see that they are likely to forget. They should learn to feel the responsibility to be on their own memory, not yours. When a new man enters your service observe whether he seems to understand his business; if not, teach him your methods. Nothing can be more unreasonable than to expect a stranger to remember and at once practice, a series of directions given all at once, and perhaps in a hurried manner. And yet, this is an injustice of which many a man has to complain. What wonder if mutual dissatisfaction and a speedy separation is the result? He is in a new situation, unacquainted with the various machines and your methods; therefore, duty and self-interest dictate that you cheerfully instruct him so far as is necessary, and a very few days' attention to his manner of doing his work will probably be rewarded by a more skillful and willing service, than if no such care were bestowed. He will discover that you are kindly disposed, ready to appreciate his efforts and capable of judging when his work is well done. Confidence is thus inspired, and he will be far more likely to become a faithful and permanent member of your craft, than if left in the beginning to pursue his own course, and to be frowned upon if he does not happen to please.

It is policy always to refrain from severity and too much frequency in finding fault, and be careful not to speak to workmen of their errors when they are perplexed. To choose a good time is as necessary to success as to avoid needless severity. There is no need of watching men as some foremen watch them. If a man is decent and industrious, then he doesn't care where the boss is until he catches him peeping through a hole in the wall. Then the man gets disgusted. He will get up and leave at once, or he will turn about and loaf when he knows the boss is gone. It kills a man's self respect to know that he is watched all the time. If he loses his self respect then all his respect for you, the boss, goes with it, and he will develop into a full fledged "soldier" in a very short time.

To be a good millwright a man should be something more than a good carpenter, especially if he has the laudible ambition of becoming a master workman, capable of superintending work of any magnitude. It is absolutely essential that he should have a good knowledge of common mathematics, mechanics and mechanical drawing. It is just as necessary that he should be able to tell why a thing is done, and the best way to do it, as well as how to do it skillfully, when some one else has answered the why and wherefore. I do not mean to take the position that a thorough technical education is necessary to the making of a good millwright, but I believe that the more the millwright studies and masters the elementary principles of mathematics, mechanics and drawing, the better workman he will become, and the better fitted to carry through the work intrusted to his charge. It is

especially desirable that in laying out and ordering work he may be able to make such drawings as will clearly and accurately show just what is wanted to be done.

THE TRI-STATE MILLERS' CONVENTION.

[Special Report to the UNITED STATES MILLER.]

A considerable number of millers from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana arrived in Fort Wayne, Ind. May 13th to take part in the Tri-State Convention. The day was rainy, but the reception committee used their best endeavors to make the time pass pleasantly for the visitors. In the afternoon the state associations held their meetings as follows: Ohio, at Hotel Wayne; Indiana, at Princess Rink; Michigan, at the Business Men's Exchange.

The program for May 14th was as follows:

Assembling of Tri-State Convention in Princess Rink at 9 o'clock. Business to 12 m. Adjournment until 1:30 p. m. Afternoon—Convention assembles at 1:30 p. m. Session continues until 5 p. m. Evening—Banquet.

PROGRAM OF DISCUSSION.

1. Organization. Argument—National Organization, Interstate Organization in Reference to Identical Conditions of Wheat Milling and shipping, State and Local Organizations, Large and Small Mills—their relation to each other and to the market.
2. The Miller as a Wheat Buyer. Argument—Official Inspection and the Uniformity of Grades, Relations to the Farmer, The Use of the Tester and the Grades to be represented by it.
3. The Best Milling Wheat for this Section. Argument—Action Necessary to Introduce and encourage its growth.
4. Methods of Selling. Argument—The Broker and the Dealer, Should the Association Establish their own Agencies.
5. From Mill to Market. Argument—The Interstate Commerce Law, Does it Meet Our Requirements? A Satisfactory Export Bill of Lading.
6. National Legislation in its Relations to the Milling Business. Argument—Should Millers' Organizations "Take a Hand" in Politics on Similar Basis as Proposed by Trades Unions and Farmers' Alliances?

May 14.—About 150 millers being present at Princess Rink, the Convention was called to order by H. F. Colby of Michigan. Mayor D. L. Harding gave the visitors a hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Fort Wayne, and extended to them the freedom of the city. The program as above printed was duly carried out.

A resolution was adopted and ordered telegraphed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in Washington, expressing the unanimous sentiment of the Convention as being adverse to a custom duty on jute and burlaps.

A resolution was also adopted after a heated discussion, in which a number of millers took part, endorsing the general features of the Butterworth bill now pending in Congress. The resolution reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, There is for consideration by the National Congress an act for placing a specific tariff duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound on jute burlap, and 2 1/2 cents per pound on manufactured jute bags, and
"WHEREAS, The export trade in wheat flour for the ten months ended May 1 was slightly over 10,000,000 barrels, and as the export of wheat for the same period was 43,000,000 bushels, or together 92,000,000 bushels, and
"WHEREAS, It would require 14,000,000 of 140-pound sacks to carry this flour alone, and the specific tax of 2 1/2 cents per pound would cost the millers of the United States the sum of \$3,040,000 in ten months for the support of the three petty manufacturers of jute bagging; be it therefore
"Resolved, That the millers of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan denounce with words of no uncertain meaning the injustice of this proposed enactment, which would enable the three jute manufacturers of the country to rob the farmers and millers of America.
"Resolved, That this convention urge upon Congress the impolicy and unfairness of this act, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, to the Secretary of the National Millers' Association, and the Congressmen of the three States, with a request for prompt action."

Business being finished, the visitors were banqueted in the evening in elegant style at Standard Hall.

Col. Geo. McKinnie had charge of this

delightful affair and Mr. S. M. Foster acted as toast master. The toasts and responses are given as follows:

Our Visitors R. C. Bell
The Miller as a Dust Collector H. F. Colby
The Miller in Politics Hon. John F. Blake
Municipal Government Henry Colerick
Modern Methods Homer Baldwin
The Mill by a Dam Site W. F. Iglehart
Fort Wayne H. C. Hanna
A General Grist Volunteers

CONVENTION NOTES.

The Bradford Mill Co., of Cincinnati, O., was represented by Mr. Stewart. He had the Dunlop bolt on exhibition, a machine which has attracted great attention, a large number having been placed in the Staten Island Milling Co's mill in New York, and fifty-three of them were recently ordered for the Cleveland Milling Co's mill in Cleveland, O.

The inderatigable H. J. Deal was on hand with his millers' line of specialties, and enjoyed the occasion as well as any "dusty-coat" present.

The Schultz Belting Co. had an elaborate display of belting, and secured a number of orders on the spot.

The Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co., The Vortex Dust Collector Co. and The Cockle Separator Mfg. Co., all of Milwaukee, were ably represented. As elsewhere, their machinery is well known and highly appreciated throughout the winter wheat states.

The Edw. P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, were duly represented, and many millers present were glad to meet the agent of the great Milwaukee mill-building establishment.

The venerable Homer Baldwin, who has the reputation of being one of the most expert millers in this country, was present, and his many friends were glad to grasp him by the hand. He too, evidently enjoyed the occasion.

M. A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Michigan Millers' Association, was present. He and President Knickerbocker have the reputation of being two of the most enterprising association men in the country. It is a pity there were not many more like them. Michigan millers owe them a great deal for their able efforts in their interests.

W. C. Edgar and "Billy" Gore, of The Northwestern Miller, were everywhere and knew everybody. D. H. Ranck and W. L. Mason held up the dignity of The Millstone, and C. S. Clark shouldered the responsibility of representing the American Miller "all alone by himself."

A. C. Loring, of the Galaxy Mills, Minneapolis, came down to meet many of his old friends and to enjoy the festivities of the occasion.

It was generally conceded that the work of the Convention was in line with the progress of the times, and was a stepping-stone to good results in the near future, some of which will be further developed at the National Convention next month.

M. H. Davis, Secretary of the Ohio Millers' Association, was not merely a spectator but an active worker in the interest of united action by mill owners.

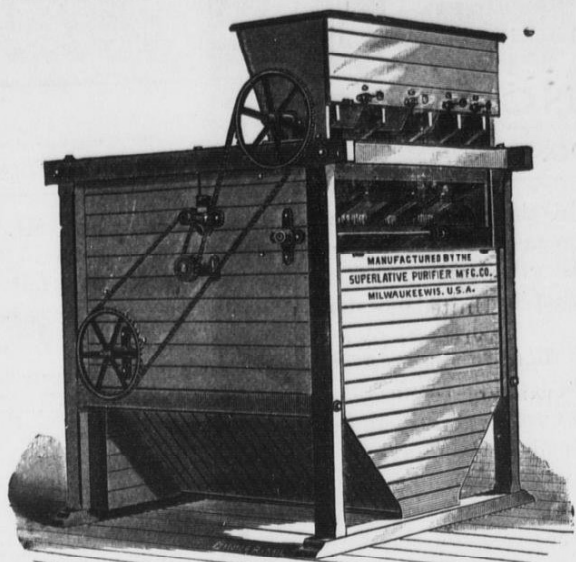
The unpleasant weather interfered somewhat with the pleasure of the visitors, but that could not be helped. Unpleasant weather was not furnished in answer to the prayers of the obstructing milling journals, as some of them may claim, for "the prayers of the wicked avail naught."

THE NEW ERA SCALPER

Proved a GOLD MINE to these Millers.

IT WILL PAY ANYONE TO MAKE THE SAME INVESTMENT

Does not scour the bran and rub the dirt into the flour, but handles the stock gently without pulverizing the middlings.



Occupies small space. Requires little power. One machine will handle 4 breaks in 100 bbl. mill.

We guarantee this machine in every respect, and will allow a thorough trial before payment.

SPRINGFIELD, O., May 8th, 1890.

SUPERLATIVE PURIFIER MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.:

Gentlemen—To whom it may concern, we will say with pleasure that the New Era Scalpers, with which you replaced our Hexagon Reels, are a little GOLD MINE. They have reduced our power probably SIX HORSE POWER in a 200-bbl. mill. Our low grade is much better and less of it, and it brings more money. We also notice an improvement in all our grades, and the break flour especially, it having now a rich, creamy color in place of the dead, ashy shade made upon Hexagons. Very truly yours,

WARDER & BARNETT.

The manufacture of this machine is covered by patents, and we respectfully caution millers not to buy infringing machines.

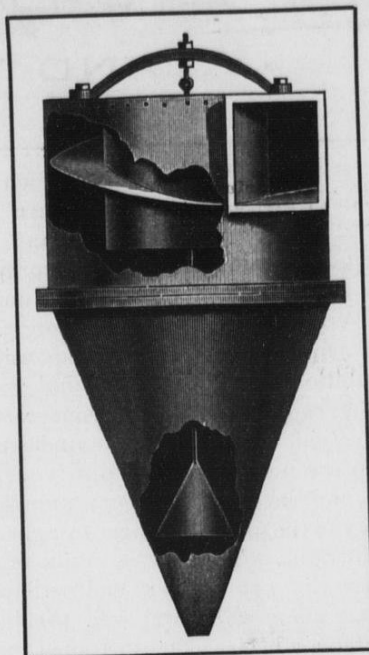
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SUPERLATIVE PURIFIER MFG. CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

VORTEX DUST COLLECTOR

The best and most successful Dust Collector manufactured for Purifiers, Grain Cleaners, etc.

WE OWN PATENTS
COVERING THIS
COLLECTOR, AND
GUARANTEE
EVERY USER AND
PURCHASER
AGAINST ANY
INFRINGEMENT
SUITS, SHOULD
ANY BE BROUGHT.



THE WORK OF
THIS MACHINE IS
GUARANTEED,
AND WE
WILL ALLOW
ANYONE TO TEST
IT THOROUGHLY
BEFORE
PAYING FOR IT.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

No royalty has been collected on any Dust Collector of our manufacture. We challenge anyone to name an instance.

FOR CIRCULARS, PRICES, ETC., ADDRESS

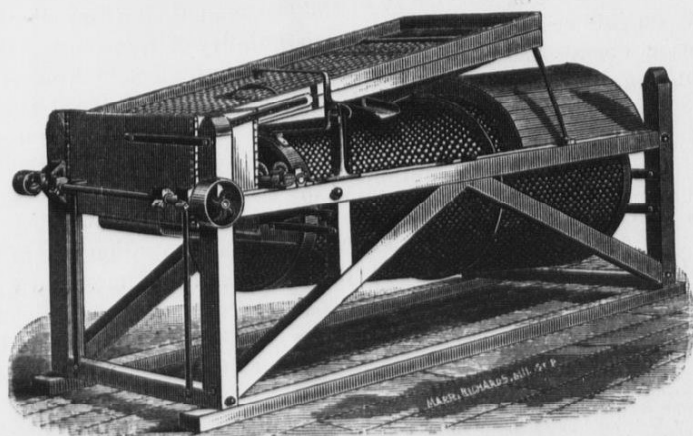
VORTEX DUST COLLECTOR CO.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

IF YOU WANT TO DO GOOD MILLING Clean Your Grain Thoroughly!

To do this, first-class machinery is required. The machines illustrated below are unequalled for this especial purpose. Their work in thousands of mills proves the truth of this assertion.

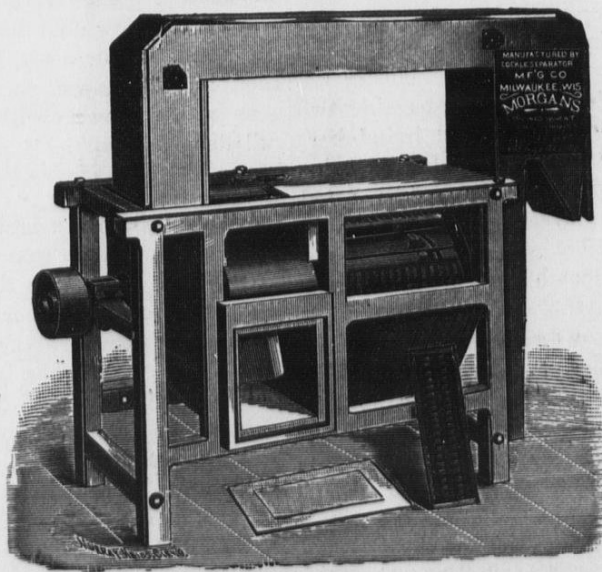
MAKE NO MISTAKE AND GET THE BEST

THE Kurth Cockle Separator



Manufactured in three styles, either with or without Oat Separator attachments.

The Morgan Scourer



Both upright and horizontal machines, manufactured either with or without shoes.

We will allow any miller ample time to test these machines before paying for them. Fully guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

FOR CATALOGUES, PRICES, ETC., ADDRESS

Cockle Separator Mfg. Co., - Milwaukee, Wis.

UNITED STATES MILLER

AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

E. HARRISON CAWKER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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All Drafts and Post-Office Money Orders must be made payable to E. Harrison Cawker.Bills for advertising will be sent monthly, unless otherwise agreed upon.
For estimates for advertising, address the UNITED STATES MILLER AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

[Entered at the Post Office at Milwaukee, Wis., as mail matter of the second-class.]

MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1890.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER AND THE MILLING ENGINEER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

WE send out a number of SAMPLE COPIES of each issue. We solicit a critical examination of our Journal and invite you to subscribe. The price is one dollar per year. No premiums—no discount.

AN English syndicate is endeavoring to corner the flour market in South Africa.

ALL indications point to a rousing big convention of millers in Minneapolis, June 17-20, 1890.

THE Bradford Belting Co., of Cincinnati, have recently doubled their capacity, and are running full time.

THE Bradford Mill Co., of Cincinnati, make an announcement elsewhere in this number, that speaks volumes for the merits of the Dunlop Bolt.

MILL-BUILDING in Australia and South America is moderately active. Some very good roller mills have recently been erected and others are in course of construction.

THE daily press continue to report failures of bucket-shops in various sections of the country. In the meantime business is continually improving on the regular Boards of Trade.

THE Indiana Millers met in Fort Wayne, May 13, and elected officers as follows: President, F. E. C. Hawks of Goshen; Vice-president, J. L. Knauss of Evansville; Secretary and Treasurer, E. E. Perry of Indianapolis.

OUR Baltimore "Oriole" makes his appearance in our columns this month at some length. Our readers will find his communication well worthy of perusal. It will no doubt bring forth considerable criticism as well as commendation.

THE Ohio Millers' Association met at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 13, and elected officers as follows: President, Homer Baldwin of Youngstown; Vice-president, John F. Blake of Canton; Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Davis of Shelby, O.

WE have seen the Jonathan Mills Air Belt Purifier. We can't tell just how it works, and experts who have spent hours examining it, acknowledge themselves to be in the same fix. It is a puzzler. Go to Columbus, O., and see it for yourselves, if you have any doubts about it.

MILL-OWNERS desiring to reach the dealers in flour, grain and feed in all parts of this country and Europe, should send for "Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1890," which contains all desired information. Price \$10, postpaid to any address. See adv. on first page.

IT is gratifying to note that the Public Grain and Stock Exchange (limited), said to be the largest bucket shop in the

United States, went to the wall May 19, owing to an attachment secured against it by a customer in Owego, N. Y. The attachment was made to secure \$30,000. Their capital is \$100,000, full paid.

FLOUR mill owners should beware of snide mill-builders, mill-machinery, operative millers and snide milling journals.

We believe our readers will find food for reflection in the foregoing sentence. If any feel like saying anything on the subject write us for publication in our correspondent's department, and sign your name to your letter. If you don't want to do that, don't write.

A CORRESPONDENT of the UNITED STATES MILLER suggests that if the present transportation lines will not grant suitable bills of lading and deliver flour shipped to foreign ports within a reasonable time, that it is quite feasible for exporting millers to organize a company and operate a line of steamships for their special use in which event he predicts that the McDougall barges will play a very important part.

A LETTER from Washington in our correspondence column is of deep interest to millers. It seem that a law for Government inspection of grain, hay, flour and feed is proposed. Here is another matter for millers' associations to look after, and quickly. Too much Government interference with business is to be deprecated. We have more laws on the statute books now than ever will be enforced. A maximum of care should be taken before placing any new ones there.

THE latest news from Washington anent the McKinley bill, is that an amendment has been accepted reducing the rate on jute to 1½ cents while 1½ cents is being worked for. The rate accepted will be fairly satisfactory to millers, if the custom house regulations are so modified as to allow the easy procurement of the rebate. It appears possible that this matter may be satisfactorily adjusted, but it is still a matter of doubt. Secretary Barry has left nothing undone that he could do to secure a favorable result.

THE American Miller asks its readers for contributions of articles on the tariff. As tariff debates have been on and off in Congress from time immemorial to the present inclusive, our contemporary might draw on the venerable *Congressional Globe* or ancient numbers of this journal when John W. Hinton and J. C. Bates were ripping each other and the tariff question all to pieces. The "Old Lady" having got tired of the "life certificate" scheme, has evidently struck a real "chestnut" which she is ingenuously trying to spring on the public as something new.

THE Atchison Road has made a new outlet to Liverpool for grain from Kansas. The route is from Kansas points over the Atchison to Galveston and thence by boat to Liverpool. The first boat was loaded and started across the water a few days ago, and, whether fatefully or not, it was named "The Propitious." The Galveston people, it is said, have become very enthusiastic over the vast possibilities thus opened, and are now pulling every string to secure a deep-water harbor. As it is now only about half a cargo can be put into boats at Galveston, the rest having to be lightered. The River and Harbor bill pending before Congress, however, contains an appropriation sufficient to make a deep-water harbor.

THE Chicago Tribune says: "There is one point in the wheat trade of the last few weeks which has hitherto escaped comment, though it forms a wide contrast to the methods which prevailed previous to the refusal to supply quotations from

the board for the use of the bucket-shops. The longer deliveries are at a discount from the prices paid for the nearer ones. This has extinguished, at least for the time being, the old-time business of selling short for the sake of the carrying charges. In this respect the trade has returned to the conditions which used to prevail previous to four or five years ago. Since then, up to within the last two months, the bears have had in their hands a hammer, which they used unmercifully for the depression of prices. And these men were the heaviest losers on the advance since March, as they did not recognize the change till it was forced on their attention by heavy margin calls and smart losses."

MR. E. L. BAKER, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, writes that "the agricultural department of the Argentine Republic has never interested itself enough in such matters even to know the actual breadth of land in cereal crops, or the amount of the average crops raised. Even the amount required for the home demand is quite a matter of guess-work, and about all that is known in reference to a crop is learned from the amount which is exported." At the time of Consul Baker's writing the prices of wheat at Buenos Ayres were from \$10 to \$12 currency per 100 kilograms, that is to say, about \$5 to \$6 gold per 220 pounds, while flour is from \$1.50 to \$2.20 currency per 10 kilograms, from 70c to \$1 gold for 20 pounds. The chances of a very large exportation of wheat from a country where it is worth 80c a peck to a country that pays 90c a bushel are slim. Consul Baker thinks the breadth of land devoted to wheat is larger than it was last year, as about 50,000 farmers settled in the Republic during 1889.

THE OFFICIAL CALL.

MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
Secretary's Office,
Milwaukee, May 1, 1890.

TO MEMBERS OF THE MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION:

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the MILLERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 17, 18 and 19, 1890. You are cordially invited to attend.

This meeting will be an important one for our Association, as it will be necessary to adopt a new constitution (the one heretofore in force expiring by limitation) and effect a thorough re-organization. Several threatening patent suits must be considered and acted upon, and a definite plan outlined for the improvement of our flour export trade. We therefore urge the attendance and co-operation of every member.

A rate of one fare for the round trip has been secured between Minneapolis and all points on the railroad lines in "The Western States Passenger Association," embracing Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, &c., and one and one-third fare round trip rate upon certificate plan between these points and places beyond. Elaborate preparations for the entertainment of visitors are being made by the Minneapolis millers, and it is their avowed intention to make this convention "a long-to-be-remembered occasion." The very low rate of railroad fare, combined with the important business features of the meeting and the opportunity to visit the greatest milling center of the world, will doubtless make the coming convention the largest ever held in the United States.

Respectfully,
FRANK BARRY, Sec'y.

WHILE on a recent journey, good fortune brought us in contact with one of the best and most successful head millers in this country. In the course of a conversation on milling matters he said, substantially as follows:

I believe there is no strictly legitimate business in this country that should be and often is, more profitable than a properly conducted milling business, and yet more than two-thirds of the mills listed are but monuments of men's folly and sepulchres of blasted hopes and ruined fortunes.

True there are now and then bad years in all lines of business, but flour is a staple article which man must have and milling should be less liable to fail than most other manufacturing enterprises.

If a miller told me candidly that his business did not pay, I should tell him that he was either poorly located, or that there was something radically wrong with his mill, his miller or his commercial management.

Millers as well as other people are too prone to criticize their neighbors' affairs rather than to look into their own shortcomings. For instance I know where a miller went into an eastern city and sold flour in competition with a local merchant mill supposed to be first class in all departments. The city miller said: "Those fellows can't stand it long; I know just what it costs them to make and lay down a barrel of flour here and what they sell it for, and they are out from 35 to 50 cents per barrel on every barrel they sell. The fact was that the outside miller was able to clear a handsome margin on his sales. The city miller probably figured on what it cost him to make a barrel of flour. He did not investigate close enough to learn that the other fellow could make it cheaper.

Then again, very poor judgment is used. I will cite one case of many that I know of personally. A wealthy firm had a first-class mill of several hundred barrels daily capacity erected for them by one of the best firms of mill builders in the country. It was a beauty. What do you suppose they did? Well, they put in as head-miller a man without reputation of any kind among head-millers of this country—a man that had never had charge of a mill of much over a hundred barrels capacity and had not been successful in running that, and then they put in charge of the business department a man from another line of business entirely—a man who had probably never sold a barrel of flour in his life. And one day, one of the proprietors said to me: "Milling is a poor business." Mark, my words that milling enterprise will be, as the boys say, "in the soup" before long unless a change is made. It will be a sacrifice to economy in the matter of wages for intelligent and capable service, and a monument to the stupidity of its owners.

Some millers will tell you there is a great deal in — luck. There is no such thing in the milling business. It simply requires strict attention and the use of good hard common sense all around.

What system is the best? you ask. Well—I have my ideas on that subject, and use a system which suits me—others evidently do equally well—at least they do a prosperous business with a different one.

Do I believe millers associations to be beneficial? Why most assuredly, and it has been past my comprehension why mill owners and operative millers are so backward about joining and keeping them up.

What do I think of the present demand of laborers for an eight-hour day? Well—I will answer that question from positive conviction. I believe when merchant mills are run by three gangs of men, working eight hours each, they will have better results than they have ever experienced from the present and past customs.

Our conversation included a number of other points which we know would be interesting to our readers, but we have not space for them at this time. We hope to be able to have this head-miller, who has good reason to be proud of his vocation, on our regular staff of contributors under his own name before long.

HOW IS THIS?

COPY.

Office of THE CLEVELAND MILLING Co.,
CLEVELAND, O., April 29, 1890. }

THE BRADFORD MILL Co., Cincinnati, O.:

Gentlemen—I have finished my investigation of REELS, and have concluded the test of the different machines that I had in mind as suitable for a complete bolting system, and the DUNLAP BOLT is the one I have selected to take the place of the present reels.

You can ship to The Cleveland Milling Co., Fifty-three (53) Dunlap Bolts, to be equal in construction and finish to the one you furnished me to be used in a competitive trial, and on the terms indicated in your bid for the work.

Very Respectfully,

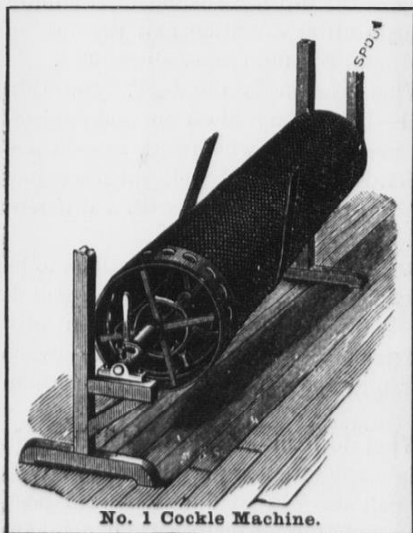
W. F. PUTNAM.

WE INVITE ALL MILLERS TO INVESTIGATE AND TEST.

THE BRADFORD MILL CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

➔ **ATTENTION, MILLERS!** ➔

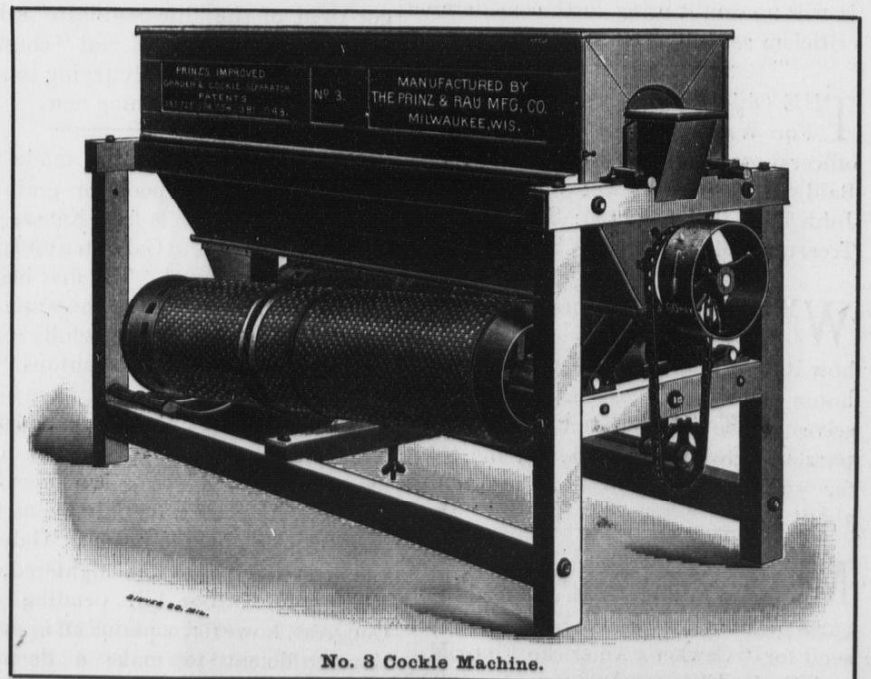
— THE —
Prinz Patent Improved Cockle Machine



No. 1 Cockle Machine.

THE LATEST — AND — MOST IMPROVED

on the market, built in the most substantial manner, with **Cockle Reels** made of **Sheet Steel**, which will outlast five or six zinc reels, and with the new and an Improved indentation, patented by F. Prinz, will do more and better work than any other machine.



No. 3 Cockle Machine.

HUNDREDS NOW IN USE.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES TO
THE PRINZ & RAU MFG. CO., - MILWAUKEE, WIS.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

The Market—Tricky Flour Buyers—Horace H. Eldred—First Cargo of Oats Received—Quick Elevator Work—Speculation—Receipts and Shipments—Local Notes.

THE advance in wheat has been a surprise party to our millers. Even after an advance of about 10c per bushel could a single one of the brethren be found to express any confidence in the sudden rise. Usually on fluctuations of 5 cents in wheat an advance is easily obtained on flour and the demand improves. In this case it was different; there was no enquiry and millers were compelled to accept old prices until wheat had advanced 15 or 20 cents when 5 cents per barrel was tacked on. Later orders were treated the same way and finally an advance of about 50 cents all told was established. Best patent Spring is now quoted at \$6.25@6.50; best Winter, \$5.25@5.50. Mr. Hinds, of Rochester, was in town last week before the advance in flour and paid 99 cents for some No. 1 hard. When asked by the largest Spring wheat miller here regarding the prices he was receiving for flour, the Rochester miller replied \$5.45. "Well," said the B. M., "I sold 5,000 barrels this morning at \$5.65, but that is only a fair difference between Rochester and Buffalo flour." Mr. Hinds controlled his temper for the time but we shall hear from Mr. H. ere long. At the time this flour was sold the Buffalo miller was ready to make oath that at the price of wheat then prevailing, flour could not be sold at less than a 20 cent loss. Not a miller here was prepared for such an advance in wheat. It is always the unexpected that happens.

One of the many little tricks of flour buyers is to get an offer and then delay acceptance until they see which way the cat has jumped. George Urban, Jr., wired one of these after the third day and the market had advanced 5 cents per bushel. "We may be soft but not damn fools." A few replies of the same kind will bring these gentlemen to a realizing sense that this is a flour market not to be tampered with by such petty games.

The feed trade is showing signs usually expected during grass time. An easy market is the rule. Coarse winter bran is offering at \$15.00 per ton spot and \$14.50 for future delivery. Spring \$14.00. Rye feed \$15.00 per ton.

The cargo of wheat on the burned propeller Chenango, sunk off Erie, has been purchased by Pfohl & Co. It is being taken out with a sand pump, put in barges and brought to this city to be dried. The price paid under water was 15 cents per bushel.

Mr. Alexander Mann, agent for John B. A. Kern & Son, of Milwaukee, is the sort of a representative everybody in this section likes to meet. He is a straight out competitor and therefore makes a friend of everyone in his line of business. As a story teller he is an immense success.

Horace H. Eldred, would-be miller, electrician, candidate for political honors, etc., etc., has, with sorrow be it spoken, been lodged in jail. Eldred was never cut out for a miller, no never. It is generally conceded that it is easier to be a historian than a philosopher but in this case the different stages of this gentleman's career as a miller were accurately foretold after his first transaction in wheat had been made and the product put on the market. As remarked in your last letter flour which costs \$5.50 per barrel to make cannot be sold for \$4.50 and a balance kept in the bank for any great length of time. Eldred's salary was \$100 per month and a share in the profits of the mill. There being no profits and as the manager lived apparently on an income of \$100 per day it is not astounding to hear that the deficiency is put at \$50,000 for the two years of his reign. To some of his townsmen and also acquaintances here who have watched the lavish waste of money, this amount is considered very small. According to Mr. Eldred's account he can show a clear bill of his stewardship and he only consented to go to jail in order to make the damages heavier against his persecutors. He made several attempts to get out, however, after boarding at the county's expense for a week, but was not successful in being heard until April 10th when the sheriff was served with habeas corpus papers and ordered to produce the person of Horace H. Eldred in court on May 15th. The papers read: "The said Horace H. Eldred has been committed and is not detained by virtue of any judgment, decree, final order, process or mandate issued by any judge or court of the United States and therefore prays for immediate release." The plaintiff, Mr. Lidell, alleges that on December 24th, 1889, he entrusted to defendant \$10,200 to apply on a mortgage held by James Loomis, a banker, on the mill and that Eldred, contrary to instructions, only paid \$7,500, retaining the balance. Eldred was also surrendered by his bondsmen in a suit

brought against him by a clothing house here, the amount being in the neighborhood of \$700. Eldred's case was not reached to-day but he will probably be taken to Wyoming county and tried. His bookkeeper and treasurer John Whitmore, a broad Englishman with few brains and plenty of good clothes, was arrested yesterday while visiting Eldred in jail, on a bench warrant issued upon an indictment of the grand jury of that county. They appear to be two of a kind.

S. S. Guthrie & Son recently sold 135,000 bushels of oats, to come from Duluth. The grain weighing 36½ pounds to the bushel, and it was the first cargo of oats ever shipped out of Duluth. Fast time was made by the steambarge Livingstone and when she reached the Frontier elevator it took just eleven hours to unload her with one leg. This beats the record for elevating grain at this port, and "Len" Dodge, who is pushing things at this elevator, was not slow in letting "Wall" Prouty, manager of the city A and B, know all about it either. The addition to city A is beginning to assume shape and will be ready for the last cargoes in the fall.

"Clint" Newman, Reformer, Philosopher, and Napoleon of Finance, has at last got on the right side of wheat and is piling away the ducats in a manner to astonish his friends. This is the first time within the memory of the oldest living member of the Merchants' Exchange that "Clint" has ever been on the right side of anything. His phenomenal perverseness is so well understood on 'Change that he is always counted on for the opposition minority. With all these little eccentricities "Clint" is a genial, good-natured gentleman, who would have all the world believe that in some portion of his little body there is hidden the gathered wisdom of a thousand years.

In the matter of A. P. Wright & Son against Schoellkopf, Mathews and A. R. James there is but one opinion on 'Change. The suit is to be tried this week in the Superior Court but certain little hitches may occur to put it off for some time. If the case were to be tried before a jury composed of grain merchants, members of the exchange, there is not the least doubt but it would be decided in favor of the millers. With a jury of farmers or men who cannot be made to understand the nice points at issue, the outcome is doubtful—another disagreement, probably.

Speaking of the Wrights, it might be of interest to many of your Chicago and even Buffalo readers to know that the young man is making a "go" of the brokerage business. The trading in stocks, provisions and grain has been something enormous, and what is more to the interest of the new firm the patrons of the establishment have all made money. Losses of from two to three hundred thousand dollars have been made up on the advance in wheat. The "tips" given by that veteran Bob Newell on short ribs and corn have brought out many old friends and also brightened up his somewhat tarnished reputation as a soothsayer.

Graves & Rockwell are also doing a good business for so young a firm. Their reputation for straight dealing is fast giving them the good name they deserve.

The receipts by lake since the opening of navigation show an enormous increase over last year. The figures are as follows:

| | 1890. | 1889. |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Flour..... | 527,497 | 218,745 |
| Wheat..... | 4,368,507 | 672,550 |
| Corn..... | 9,486,766 | 3,902,597 |
| Oats..... | 1,338,512 | 384,900 |
| Barley..... | 81,654 | 13,052 |
| Rye..... | 549,475 | 61,000 |

Shipments by canal for the same time were:

| | 1890. | 1889. |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat..... | 1,330,900 | 307,424 |
| Corn..... | 2,900,300 | 2,028,600 |
| Oats..... | 68,300 | 137,473 |
| Barley..... | 23,600 | 35,151 |
| Rye..... | 152,063 | 186,750 |

Shipments by rail for the same time:

| | 1890. | 1889. |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat..... | 2,247,483 | 422,300 |
| Corn..... | 3,374,571 | 2,685,466 |
| Oats..... | 588,588 | 154,946 |
| Barley..... | 75,200 | 63,700 |
| Rye..... | 271,883 | 12,900 |

It will be seen that the canal is doing the bulk of the business in shipping to the seaboard this season, while last year the railroads left nothing for the water route at a paying rate. The canal will have all it can do to keep the stuff moving at the present rate this year, viz: 4 cents on wheat and 3½ cents on corn to New York.

Mr. Niles Case, a prominent and old time canaler who vowed vengeance against the Buffalo Forwarding Company, and refused to join them on any terms, has at last succumbed to the influence of the officials of that prosperous organization. He came, humbly and submissively, without losing one particle of honor in the opinions of the gentlemen of the Merchants' Exchange. Although a case of necessity on his part he was taken in on equal terms with other boat owners, and I look to see him fill the highest office in the Company next year. The only malcontent now outside of the association is Mr. Thomas

Ryan. Tom is inclined to be a little obstinate but he will easily see that his interests are in the direction of the combination. Much larger fish than he, have been taken in the net. Don't be a clam, Tom; the longer you stay out the more foolish you will look going in—for in you must go.

Syracuse has her water supply at last, as was predicted in the UNITED STATES MILLER last month. The only avowed champion Syracuse had on the Exchange here was Mr. N. C. Simons. He nailed his colors to the mast early in the fight and never wavered although losing many friends by his action. "Old Si," however, can read his title clear and buy wheat cheaper than any man on 'Change just the same. It is needless to say that a large number of the members of the Exchange are "mad," but as soon as they find no harm has been done the canal, they will silently consider what croaks they have made of themselves.

R. D. Haig, representing Peavey & Co., of Minneapolis, has rented an office in the Board of Trade building. He may do well after a while but it will be up-hill work on the start.

Parsons & Co., of Batavia, have engaged an experienced miller for their new mill at that place. Mr. Parsons reports an active trade for feed and a boom in real estate at Batavia.

Gautier de St. Croix was in town again with a chap who much resembles himself. No stock is taken in this "joke" here. "Heap talk; no mon."

Mr. Frank L. Kidder, of Terre Haute, Indiana, is said to be looking for a site for a mill in this city. R. K. Noye had him in tow. We can supply him with a few mills in good working order if necessary on short notice.

F. J. Sawyer, has returned from his extended trip to Florida much improved in health. A "tip" from Mr. Sawyer on stocks is considered a great favor on 'Change as his judgment has always proved profitable when followed.

The fire at Ellicottville, Chataqua county, destroyed the large store of Macmahon Bros. The firm has the sympathy of the Exchange and especially of Messrs. Waters & Seymour.

The old O. K. Johnson mill at Medina has been leased by Spoor & Blood. It will be remodeled.

Mr. Daniel E. Newhall has returned from Glasgow.

BUFFALO.

May 15, 1890.

MILWAUKEE REVIEW.

THERE has been some movement in the market during the month just passed. Strong buyers have taken hold of the wheat with the conviction that it has been too low, and assisted by the unfavorable reports of the growing crop, they have been able to run the prices up about 6c. to 8c. ¢ bush. for sample wheat. Options have had a wider range; but flour has scarcely kept pace with wheat. This is particularly the case with foreign markets. Good strong bakers' flour is in demand among exporters, but at only very moderate price, and business is restricted by this lack of orders for patents.

The mills here, in common with all others, are running indifferently, and drumming the market for every small order to keep down their products; as wheat is either too high or flour too low to admit of milling for profit, and millers are by no means agreed as to the stability of the present price of wheat. Northwestern millers are firm in their opinion of higher prices, and C. A. Pillsbury is again out, in report at least, as a believer in wheat above the \$ mark for the next crop. Too many of us shared his opinions two years ago and are now sorry for it. Don't let's reach for the world this time, but be satisfied with small slices taken oftener.

There doubtless are indications and statistics to sustain such an opinion at present, but nature has wonderful resources, and it is not beyond the power of the God of Nature to give us the greatest crop we ever harvested.

All Europe reports luxuriant growth, and reports from India and Russia are not to be implicitly relied on, as we have learned.

Personally I believe that after the holders of the present wheat supply have made a little more money out of the rapacious bears on their July deal the markets will go back to about 80c., but of course, none

should bank on my personal opinion. I dare do that myself.

The best means of maintaining and conducting the Export Flour Trade is the theme that should take our best efforts and most profound thought. It will no doubt be thoroughly discussed at the coming Millers National Convention. In the mean time some experiments are being made by certain mills of having their own representative on foreign markets. This would operate to take the trade out of the hands of London and Liverpool middlemen, and the experiment will be watched with a good deal of interest for those gentlemen will not tamely submit to have their business taken from them.

Don't.

THE E. P. Allis Company has secured a contract to equip a 400-barrel mill, to cost \$20,000, for the Duluth Roller Mill Company, of Duluth.

THE Bernhard Stern Milling company, of this city, has filed claims for \$27,928 with the receivers of the Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifier company, of Jackson, Mich.

THE Milwaukee Boiler Company, organized for the purpose of manufacturing steam boilers and steam boiler appliances, was incorporated May 14 by Edwin Reynolds, W. W. Allis, James S. Church and James D. Miller, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares.

THE E. P. Allis Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing three triple expansion Reynolds-Corliss engines of 1,000 horse-power each, to be used in connection with the new electric street railway lines at St. Paul. This plant and the one being put in for the Minneapolis system represent a cost of \$175,000.

THE Prinz & Rau Manufacturing Co. have had their works driven to their full capacity for the past month filling orders for cockle machines and other grain cleaning machinery. Among the recent large orders received from Minneapolis for cockle separators were four No. 3 machines for Washburn, Crosby & Co.; two No. 3 for Standard mill; three No. 4 for North-western Mills; three No. 3 for Crown Roller Mills. Several other large orders are under contract, to be filled by May 25. This Company is one of the most enterprising and growing companies of manufacturers in this city and have the confidence and esteem of the milling public.

W. W. ALCORN & Co., the well-known flour merchants of Philadelphia, have extended their business and now own a large interest in the E. Sanderson Milling Company of Milwaukee, Wis. The Directors of the new company are as follows: William Sanderson, H. B. Sanderson, Howard Sanderson of Milwaukee; W. W. Alcorn and Samuel Alcorn, of Philadelphia. The officers are: President, William Sanderson; Secretary and Treasurer, H. B. Sanderson; Vice President, Howard Sanderson. The property is being improved and the capacity increased about 25 per cent. The mill will turn out 2,500 barrels of flour daily when the improvements have been completed, and the output will be sold to jobbers only. The company which was incorporated only a few weeks ago, has a capital of \$300,000 fully paid in. The Philadelphia people have purchased a large part of the interest formerly held by the Sanderson estate, and the new company took charge April 1. W. W. Alcorn has charge of the office in Milwaukee, and Samuel Alcorn in New York.

If you are going South, remember that the Big Four Route (C. C. & St. L. Ry.) is the only route from Chicago, LaFayette and Indianapolis which makes connection in the Central Union Depot, Cincinnati, with trains of the C. N. O. & T. P. Ry. (Queen and Crescent Route) to and from all parts South and South-east.

ALL persons desiring to reach the entire milling and grain trade of America, by circular or otherwise, should obtain a copy of CAWKER'S AMERICAN FLOUR MILL AND GRAIN ELEVATOR DIRECTORY FOR 1890-91.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

"Oricle" comes to the front again and discusses the Butterworth Bill—He decidedly condemns it and approves of a reasonable amount of speculation—Causes of demoralization in Cereal values—Immigration—Diversified Crops—The Markets—Local Notes, etc., etc.

WITH all due respect to those who differ with us, we must nevertheless go on record now as being teetotally opposed to the much talked of Butterworth bill.

As we understand it this measure has for its object, primarily, the revolution of our present system of grain trading, for the alleged reason that it causes low prices, and is consequently a detriment to our agricultural interests.

In other words, the advocates of the bill would have us believe that with no more option or speculative trading in grain, values would soon reach a higher level than they now enjoy, and maintain it for all time to come.

No greater fallacy, however, in our opinion, was ever advanced by sensible men.

We can readily see where the change would be of incalculable benefit to the millers of the country, but fail absolutely to understand how it could possibly do the farmers any good, an element whose condition really the bill ostensibly proposes to enhance.

There is an erroneous impression abroad that all option trading is speculative trading.

It is true that all speculation is option trading, but all option trading is not speculation by any means. It is so easy, though, to get the two confounded, and that accounts probably for the popularity of the bill among those who are averse to speculation.

But we don't wish to be understood as being opposed to speculation either, but on the contrary, we believe that it is the very life of trade, and that no business can be conducted successfully in this age without it.

When we come to think of it, what business, trade or profession is free from speculation? Why, life itself and all its surroundings, is the very essence of speculation! Rob the grain trade of this distinctive feature, and who would become the buyers of American cereals? Surely not the army of purchasers who swarm our exchanges to-day, but those only who have sufficient cash to pay for the actual stuff.

We venture to say that not over one-tenth of those who speculate in grain are able to receive and pay for their purchases in full. They are buyers, however, and help to sustain the market in that way, and could demand the delivery of the goods or the equivalent, in every instance, if they felt so disposed, but it is the equivalent that the masses are after and not the goods, hence the desire to trade on every fractional change in the market, which of itself creates a steadiness to values not possible under any other condition.

Take away speculation and you necessarily reduce competition. Millers and exporters then would virtually control the situation and dictate terms accordingly.

Well do we remember the time when such a thing as option trading was unknown, and how these two interests would combine and hold aloof from the market, when receipts were large enough to justify it, and then, finally, at the close of the session, when values were thoroughly demoralized, put one of their number in the field to absorb all offerings at the very figures made current by their united action.

The spoils, of course, were then equally divided among those comprising the syndicate.

Under such circumstances we have seen values tumble ten, fifteen and twenty cents in a single day, and yet there are those in our midst who would have us go back thirty years to that same period again.

If the Butterworth bill should pass what is to prevent the recurrence of a similar condition? To our minds, nothing whatever.

We are aware that many attribute low prices to speculation, but we are not prepared to believe that either, while we are confronted with the fact that those markets which indulge most in the practice, Chicago, New York and St. Louis, are the highest in the country to-day. Speculation regulates values, and prevents old time panics and booms which is a blessing rather than a curse to the trade.

Where the farmer has a thousand buyers for his product now, he would have about ten under the proposed abolition of speculation. We should take a broad and liberal view of the subject and not favor a scheme which would starve the many and feed the few.

The trouble is not so much with the market as with the farmers themselves.

Who wants any more for his grain than present markets afford?

And here is just where the rub comes in, for it is rare indeed that the producer knows when to sell his crop. He either hasn't sense or judgment enough to let it go at the top, but almost invariably concludes to do so at the bottom instead.

With this propensity it becomes necessary then for somebody to step into the breach and satisfy those who are willing to pay exorbitant prices for stuff, and in turn be ready to relieve the farmer when his burden gets too heavy to bear, and just here is where the ever accommodating speculator is seen performing those functions with all the grace imaginable.

Who can blame him for it?

Certainly not the man whom he relieves at either end of the line. There is a sad commentary to be written on the evils of speculation, it is true, but it is a mistaken idea to blast the whole system because of the failures and disappointments of those who have made a fizzle of the business, and it is just such unfortunates too that we see generally advocating the bill in question.

You might with equal grace deprecate our late unpleasantness because of the lives sacrificed in the cause.

We are positive that there are no more failures in the grain trade because of speculation than in any other branch of business comparatively without it.

The Butterworth bill too, is in the interest of capital.

Take away speculation and prices then in the nature of things would rule low until our cereals were controlled by those having money, and after that the Lord only knows what the consumer would have to pay for food.

We most heartily condemn the system of speculation as carried on by such men as "Old Hutch" and others, however.

Those engaged in diabolical conspiracies to rob the public should not only have their ears nailed to the market houses, as "Puck" suggested, but also have their bodies tarred and feathered as well.

A law prohibiting "corners" and manipulation would receive our unqualified endorsement.

There is a distinction, however, between legitimate speculation and robbery, and the distinction is what we favor.

Between the two evils of speculation or no speculation, observation teaches us that the former is far preferable every time.

We are opposed to Governmental interference in grain speculation as much as we are opposed to it in that of land, stocks, sugar, coffee, coal and, if you please, every other article of merchandise. It is a subject beyond the province of Congress, as we believe it will decide, but if it should decree otherwise, then the sanctity of no enterprise whatever will be free from a similar innovation. We notice that even the millers are divided on the propriety of abolishing speculation.

Where would they hedge against their enormous holdings from time to time, unless as heretofore stated, they had bought the stuff so low that it needed no hedging?

Under the new system exporters could sell nothing abroad unless they had the actual grain in hand, which is seldom the case now where they can jump in and buy the options at a moment's notice to cover their sales.

If they could buy no options they would necessarily have to carry stock, and if they carried stock who would indirectly pay the carrying charges but the farmer.

At present this expense is generally borne by speculators.

Millers and exporters are satisfied to carry large supplies where they can sell a corresponding amount of options at a carrying charge difference, but should this be impossible the farmer would have to carry his product himself or else market it at a figure which would insure the purchaser against loss.

Fluctuations under the new system would be violent too, as heavy receipts would mean ruinous rates and light ones the reverse.

Speculation is the remedy for all these evils, and to abolish it at this stage means suicide to the very interests which the bill seeks to benefit.

Foreign dealers should be debarred the privilege of selling options in this country unless the regular import duty accompanied each sale. We wish to consider briefly this month some of the real causes which, in our opinion, have been conducive to the late demoralization in cereal values, and to urge upon those most deeply interested the necessity of prompt and vigorous action in the premises.

Commissioners Schoonmaker and Bragg, of the interstate commerce commission, were here recently, and held a court of inquiry relative to the present rate of charges on grain coming to Baltimore from the west, and the cost of shipping it out of the port,

and to discover whether, if a reduction were made in the cost of transportation, it would inure to the benefit of the producer. The investigation was held under a special order of the United States Senate, requiring the commission to ascertain if present rates on grain shipped to the seaboard were excessive.

The purpose, too, it was stated, was to allay if possible the clamor of western farmers, who claim that it is impossible to raise cereals at a profit and pay existing freight rates.

The evidence gleaned here by the commission showed conclusively that Baltimore merchants were unanimously of the opinion that the trouble was with overproduction and not with excessive freight rates.

While the latter, though, have failed to decline proportionately with the price of grain, we are not prepared to admit that all is right in that direction either, but we do most heartily endorse the theory that the one great and fundamental cause of the recent abnormal depression in values was due to overproduction.

There is no question now about the people of this country raising too much grain for their own good.

It paid to grow wheat and corn exclusively in the long ago when production was limited; values were on a high level, and the countries of the world depended upon us for supplies, but not so in these latter days of depression, competition and overproduction.

It has long since been a mystery to us why our farmers could not see this and remedy the evil by raising diversified crops, instead of persistently confining themselves year by year to those which remunerate them so poorly.

We are glad to note, however, that they are now waking up to the situation, but we fear that necessity has driven them to it, rather than a desire to diverge from their beaten track.

But even that impetus, which knows no law, is better for them, by far, if it changes their course, than the fate which overhangs them at present. Let the "horny-handed sons of toil," then, turn their attention now to the raising of fruit, poultry, truck and dairy products, rather than to cereals exclusively, and it will not be long before their purses will fairly burst with prosperity.

It is never wise to store all your eggs in one basket, as in that case an accident means total ruin, but where you have many interests at stake, the failure of one affects the rest but little. The moral of this is—cultivate as many crops as you can, without neglecting any, and you will be sure to have something saved for a rainy day.

But let us look into this subject of grain overproduction, and ascertain, if possible, what has caused it, and also the direful results of such a condition.

First of all, we believe that the wholesale emigration of poverty-stricken foreigners to this country has much to do with it.

Like so many cattle, these men, women and children, of every nation, kindred and tongue, are driven aboard ship and billed at so much a head through from Europe to Chicago and other western points, where they are taken in charge by agents of land syndicates and distributed where they will do the most good. Sometimes they squat on government land, but more frequently on that owned by capitalists who have charmed their victims hither by means of fairy tales, in pamphlet form, descriptive and illustrative of Paradise and the Garden of Eden, where floweth wine and milk and honey without money and without price.

Of course, it is all a sell, but these poor devils find it out only when it is too late to retrace their steps, for in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred they have not the wherewithal to buy a return passage, and must therefore needs submit to their cruel fate. The consequence is that they must either work or starve, and rather than do the latter, they bow their necks to the yoke, men, women and children alike, and enter upon an existence more damnable indeed than that of Siberian serfs, for in the one case they are simply slaves exiled for crime, while in the other they are slaves exiled through misplaced confidence.

And these poor creatures, too, are brought here and made to work in the cultivation of grain by some of the very men who are decrying the present condition of affairs, and loudly proclaiming that values should be thus and so.

A few, therefore, are thus reaping the benefit at the expense of the many by flooding the extreme west and northwest with just such an element, and exacting from it everything except a scant allowance in the way of toll for labor.

And just so has our corn crop reached the enormous aggregate of 2,000,000,000 bushels, and our wheat crop 500,000,000 bushels annually. To remedy the evil, however, is but to stop this pauper emigration altogether, or else levy a tax sufficiently high on each emi-

grant that to pay it would insure us a citizen of a different class from that described.

Chinese cheap labor can in no way compare with the curse which now confronts our agricultural interests in the form of foreign immigration.

It would be a glorious thing, indeed, for our country if we could go on and yearly increase our cereal crops as heretofore, provided, they could be marketed at figures which would bring profit to the producer, but as this can no longer be done, it seems to us the height of folly to continue in a course so suicidal, particularly when there is no excuse for it, and every inducement offered to experiment in a different direction.

And then, again, the question naturally arises, why have we no profitable outlet for our surplus grain, as formerly, with the world growing larger every day and consumption correspondingly?

We answer, simply because we have killed the goose that laid the golden egg by inflating values through manipulation; beyond all reason, whenever an opportunity was offered, thus compelling foreign customers to pay extortionate rates for that which they could obtain from no other source at that period.

The famous "Jim" Keene corner was the culmination of the epoch referred to—the last straw that broke the camel's back—for it precipitated the change which has since shorn us of our prestige, robbed us of our trade, and taught us the lesson of remorse.

When we come to think of it, it is no wonder that John Bull chafed so under such imposition, and bent every energy towards procuring relief—it is only what any ordinary business man would do, similarly situated. We all know the sequel—how Great Britain opened up India as a wheat producer, and encouraged her other provinces to do the same, until now she is in a position to act independently of the United States, a fact not much relished by the latter.

Instead of dictating prices then, as formerly, we are now daily brought face to face with the humiliating spectacle of taking only what we can get.

In conclusion it seems to us that our only redress now is to prohibit this influx of pauper labor; make it a penitentiary offense to "corner" or otherwise manipulate markets; encourage rather than discourage legitimate speculation; turn our attention to the raising of diversified crops, and debar outsiders the privilege of selling grain in this country without proper remuneration to our government.

When this has been accomplished, rapid and complete will be our success and prosperity as a nation, for, as every one knows, every branch of trade is more or less dependent upon our agricultural interests for support, and as they improve, so also will everything along the line accordingly.

The Baltimore flour market has been anything but satisfactory the past month.

While winter and spring wheat mills both have generally advanced prices \$1.00 a barrel from the lowest, we nevertheless notice that the improvement here has been only about half that amount in the same period.

Agents, therefore, are unable to do anything whatever in stock to arrive, the transactions effected being confined to spot offerings almost exclusively.

Jobbers loaded up heavily at figures approximately near the bottom, and are content now to take their profit rather than keep up assortments at the advance.

Dealers here have no faith in present values at all, and are consequently selling their customers all they will take for months to come, believing that when delivery time rolls around the markets will have reacted sufficiently to enable them to fill their orders to advantage.

In fact this is an old trick with the Baltimore trade, and while it does not win every time it certainly does so oftener than it loses.

Many of the sales recorded on 'Change of late represent consignments of flour taken to account by commission merchants, and will likely appear on the market again at any moment.

It is a great mistake to flood a market with consignments, for in every case they invariably demoralize values and prevent an advance which would otherwise occur.

That is the incubus under which we are laboring to-day, and the miller who will persist in such short sightedness simply furnishes a club with which to break his own head. Where there is so much stuff on the spot at figures far below those current at the mill, the dealer naturally becomes skeptical, and concludes wisely that the disparity is an evidence of weakness rather than strength, and acts accordingly.

We actually know of some mills that have galled enough to ask \$5.00 for spring patents to arrive, and yet allow their representatives to sell the identical same goods on the spot at \$5.25! Such inconsistency is too palpable

and bare-faced, however, to catch even the innocently inclined.

The stock of flour here May 1st, exclusive of that held by city mills, was 65,816 barrels, against 69,275 barrels a month ago, and 49,465 barrels May 1st 1899.

Spring patents, straights and clears, on the spot and to arrive, cover a wide range indeed, and are quoted respectively as follows: \$5.20 @ 5.75; 4.50 @ 5.25; 4.00 @ 4.50.

Little or nothing has been done in them, however, since the advance, except in instances at the inside figures, which represent offerings in store mostly. Winter patents, straights and clears, on the spot and to arrive, are in the same category as springs, but even more difficult to accurately quote. We submit the following, however, as an approximate range of the respective grades: \$4.90 @ 5.90; 4.50 @ 5.00; 4.00 @ 4.50.

Much more business has been done in winters relatively, during the month, than in springs, but, for the reasons already stated, it has been of a jacket swapping character and confined to local offerings principally. A most remarkable fact, and one worthy of mention, is that the advance, contrary to custom, has failed absolutely to stimulate business to any considerable extent. Our oldest dealers say that never before have they ever seen anything like it.

Ordinarily, an upward movement, such as we have had, would create a stampede for supplies in every direction, but not so this time as the records will show. We find, upon investigation, that the sentiment is for low prices, and no matter how erratic the West becomes on false and imaginary prospects, the trade here at least proposes to pursue the even tenor of its way, regardless of outside influences, and buy only in a hand to mouth fashion while inflation lasts.

City mills ground in the month of April about 41,000 barrels of flour. They report, however, an unusually dull trade for the times. Sales for export, taken for New York account, aggregate some 5,000 barrels Rio extra this week, at prices ranging from \$4.85 to \$5.00. West India shippers were also in the market, and bought about 1,000 barrels Standard Family at \$4.25, and 1,500 Super at \$2.25.

Clearances of flour via Baltimore have been exceedingly large for months past, with no prospect of their materially decreasing in the near future either.

The wheat market here during the month in sympathy with other markets has been on the rampage, and, amid the wildest excitement experienced for years, touched the highest prices of the crop on May 10th, and indeed the highest in fact for a long period.

On that day choice milling grades brought \$1.00 per bushel readily; No. 2 red, 97 cents, and the July option, 95½ cents; the latter, however, was paid for small parcels only, as it appears that 95½ cents was the extreme for regulation lots. Since then, however, a change has come over the spirit of our dreams, and we note now a decline from these figures of 7 cents on milling grades, 5 cents on No. 2 red and 4 cents on July. It is no surprise to us though, as we took no stock whatever in the recent boom, believing as we did that it was based on manipulation rather than on any material damage to growing crops, and that it would of necessity culminate or peter out in a very short while.

If the markets advanced purely on crop damage reports, as many believe, then why in the world should they recede on an estimate which shows a worse condition even than that on which the improvement was predicted? It proves conclusively that the crop liars place no confidence in their own yarns either.

This crop damage talk is all rot, and the fellows who had the country short simply took advantage of it as a cloak to shield their rascality while they shut up their market to rob the public unmercifully.

We would never have heard of damaged prospects had there not been a large short interest in wheat. It was easier to squeeze the shorts out on that line than undertake to run a corner. Mr. Hutchinson predicted \$1.00 wheat and got it, and we suppose now that the prospects will improve wonderfully.

Gratuitous information is the worst sort and that is the kind the Government depends on for its monthly estimates. Private information of the most reliable character gives a very different complexion to the outlook. Farmers then should take advantage of these figures and dispose of their wheat before a lower level is reached.

Our merchants tell us that, contrary to custom, no disposition is manifested on the part of the country to sell the new crop options yet, as all believe in still higher prices and intend to hold off until their product is ready for market, when they propose to ship it and take chances of getting better rates for it on arrival.

This suits our commission merchants exactly, but wouldn't it be wiser to sell a little at these high prices, covering a long period

of shipment and when it is comparatively scarce, than to wait and accept figures based on heavy receipts and a glutted market?

Much as we would like to see a new era of prosperity set in and values find a higher level, we see nothing in the situation to warrant it yet.

Supply and demand alone must be back of any improvement that is to be permanent. That is the only lever to hoist us to a higher plane to stay. Imaginary damage and false and exaggerated reports may work for a season, but in the end they will amount to no purpose. Receipts here have been small with quality irregular.

Stocks are light and enable the bulls here as elsewhere to assume a formidable attitude on what is left of the old crop, but as harvest in this section is near now and prospects luxuriant, that spirit will soon melt away and afford us an opportunity to resume business again without these flurries. As ocean freights are comparatively free considerable off grade stuff has been worked recently for export at good prices.

Business is largely restricted though in the absence of stock. Speculation here has been badly worked.

The advance being sudden and unexpected caught some of our largest operators heavily short. Many of them went out at the top and are now sadder but wiser men. There are a few, however, who have been sweating blood all through the excitement, but "nary" a deal did they cover, and are now enjoying the reaction. It was a grand scoop but it didn't come to stay and don't you forget it!

Stock of wheat here to-day is 152,493 bus.

The movement of corn has been light of late, causing a heavy reduction in the amount in store. Clearances have been large but do not compare with previous shipments.

Cash corn is still bringing a premium over the futures, but not to such an extent as when the month opened.

After Spring farming is over we look for a heavy movement of corn east.

Stock of corn here to-day is 388,569 bushels.

CLOSING AND COMPARATIVE PRICES.

| Wheat. | Closing to-day. | Same time last year. |
|------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| No. 2 Red. | 92 @ 92½ | — @ 85 |
| Spot. | — @ 89 | — @ 85 |
| Steamer 2. | 88 @ 94 | 85 @ 95 |
| Fultz. | 90 @ 95 | 90 @ 96 |
| Longberry. | 92 @ 92½ | 84 @ — |
| May. | — @ — | 84½ @ — |
| June. | 91½ @ 91½ | 82½ @ 82½ |
| July. | — @ 90 | — @ — |
| August. | — @ 90 | — @ — |

CLOSING AND COMPARATIVE PRICES.

| Corn. | Closing to-day. | Same time last year. |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Mixed. | 41½ @ 42 | 42½ @ 42½ |
| Spot Mixed. | 41½ @ 42 | — @ — |
| Spot No. 2 White. | 41½ @ 42½ | — @ — |
| Spot No. 3. | — @ — | — @ — |
| Spot Steamer Mixed. | 40½ @ 41 | 41½ @ — |
| Spot Steamer White. | 40½ @ 40½ | — @ — |
| South White. | 45 @ 46 | 41 @ 43 |
| Sou h Yellow. | 45 @ 46 | 42 @ 44 |
| May. | 41½ @ — | 42½ @ 42½ |
| June. | 40½ @ 41 | 42 @ 42½ |
| July. | 40½ @ 40½ | 42½ @ — |
| August. | 40½ @ 41 | — @ — |

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

John L. Rodgers, one of our largest grain merchants, has gone West temporarily on business.

George P. Williar, a leading flour jobber of Baltimore, is lying dangerously ill at his home.

H. R. Kearny, representing the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, of Minneapolis, was here last week, offering inducements to the trade to take hold of his flour.

Geo. H. Baer, ex-president of the Corn and Flour Exchange, and head of the late grain firm of Baer & Bro., has been appointed treasurer of the Western Maryland railroad, at a salary of \$3,600 per annum.

W. H. Sawtelle, Eastern manager of the Winona Mill Company, of Minnesota, was here recently looking for trade.

Frank T. Smith, of the flour firm of Wylie, Smith & Co., of this city, who has been abroad since last July, arrived home on the 15th of this month, looking robust and handsome as ever. He was warmly received on 'change by his old associates.

Thomas Callum, the popular telegraph operator on 'change here, dropped dead recently while on his way home from a party of friends. It was a great shock to his circle of friends.

The venerable Israel M. Parr, one of our leading grain exporters, confidently predicts \$1.25 wheat on the seaboard.

Some time ago Norman B. Ream, one of the famous Chicago big four operators, was on 'change here and predicted that May wheat in Chicago would sell at 75 cents. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ream didn't back up his opinion. Some of the boys, however, invariably copper the predictions of the giants.

George T. Gambrell, John L. Rodgers, Charles D. Fenhagen and John M. Cameron, four of our leading and most successful grain merchants, formed a stock company on May 1st under the name of Gambrell Export Co., of Baltimore City, for the purpose of conducting a mammoth export business in grain. It is seldom indeed that we see such an array of capital, talent and energy concentrated in any one concern.

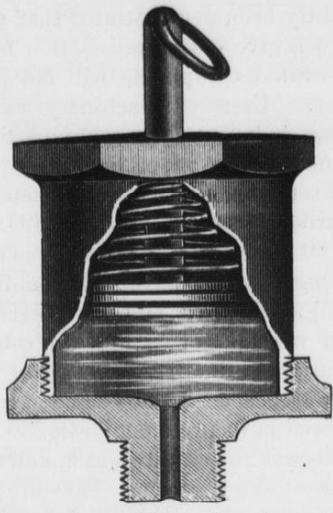
John M. Cameron, general manager of the

above concern, sailed for Europe on Saturday last. Mr. Fenhagen went to New York to see him off.

Baltimore, May 14, 1890.

NO. 1 A IRON COMPRESSION CUPS.

THE Wadhams Oil & Grease Co., Nos. 116, 118, 120 Folwler st., Milwaukee, have placed their No. 1 A Iron Compression Cup on the Market with evident satisfaction to all users. This is a great step towards economy and perfection of lubrication. This cup is for use on line



shafting and machinery bearings where a good and cheap cup is required. The Company guarantees a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. in the cost of lubrication where these cups are used. We assure our readers that an examination into the merits of these cups will be of service to all users of machinery.

MILLERS' YARNS.

AT a recent meeting of millers a group gathered in a corner, and after awhile got to telling stories.

Some years ago (said Miller —), I had occasion during the winter to deliver a couple of wagon-loads of flour up in Northern Michigan. The weather was very cold, and we were finally overtaken, in the most dismal part of our journey, by one of those howling, raging, bitter-cold snow-storms. We drove on the best we could until we came to a way-side log tavern, and the proprietor furnished room for our horses and said he would try to make us comfortable, but only had one bed. The party gathered in the dirty bar-room and drank whiskey and beer and played cards and concluded to spend the night at it. Not being particularly fond of that kind of amusement I said I would go to bed. The landlord led the way up a ladder in a distant part of the building and showed me a rude bed in a corner. He left me a short piece of candle, enough to last while I was undressing and returned to the bar-room.

By the dim light of the flickering candle I surveyed the room, and I assure you it was a pokerish-looking place. The rafters and roof-boards were in full view, no plastering having a place in that ranch. Here and there hung from the rafters strings of onions, green corn dried on the cob, a few hams and chunks of bacon, and sausages. The wind roared about the roof and sides so that your voice could scarcely be heard across the room. The snow drifted in through cracks and crevices on the floor and bed. Well, I thought it's pretty tough, but I half undressed and jumped into bed. In a minute or two out went my candle and I was alone in the dark. Being rather tired I soon dropped asleep—how long I don't know; but I woke suddenly. The roar of the storm was dreadful. Pretty soon I saw the flickering of a light coming up the ladder. On, on it came; then a head followed by the body of a man; he reached the top and stepped on the floor; he paused; held up the light with his left hand and looked about the room; I could see that he had been drinking, and when he brought his right hand in view I saw that it held a horrible, big sharp knife. He means murder, and what shall I do? I thought to myself. If I jumped out of bed to resist him, I had no weapon and would surely

be cut to pieces. Oh! what thoughts went through my brains in a few seconds. I concluded that my safest way was to wait as if asleep until he was just ready to strike his murderous blow and then with a sudden spring clutch his right arm with one hand and his throat with the other and fight it out. In spite of my terrible excitement I kept up my breathing as regularly as possible, and only opened my eyes the least bit so that I could see his motions. He made three steps, rather unsteadily, towards me—he was within four feet of me; he stopped looked at me and then towards the rafters; suddenly he raised his knife—gave it a quick swish through the air, cutting a string which was fastened to the rafters, and down dropped a great big smoked sausage. I could not help it—I jumped up in bed. "Hello!" said he, "did I wake ye up? The boys down stairs got hungry and were bound to have something to eat, and so I came up for some sausage. Have a hunk?" "No, I thank you," said I. "Good night," said he. "Guess I've got enough sausage to last 'em 'til mornin'."

A GOOD story is told of an Ohio miller who was formerly a preacher and occasionally "leads at a prayer meeting" now. Some years ago he commenced to do some export flour trade and concluded to take a trip "across the briny" accompanied by his wife, to see something of foreign parts and to make the personal acquaintance of his customers.

Not long after leaving port, his wife, who was as unaccustomed to navigation as himself, noticing the undulations of the vessel and the tendency of the floor to come right up into once's face, so to speak, said: "John, there is something wrong with the boat. Go up and ask the captain what ails it!" John did as he was told. "Nothin' the matter with the boat, man," said the captain, "it's just beautiful sailin'." Back to his state room went John, and reported to his better half. In an hour or two the swell of the sea became heavier and the good wife got very nervous and insisted that the danger must be great, and that John must go and see the captain again. Away he went, very unsteady on his legs however, and again asked the captain if they were not in great danger. "No indeed," said the captain, "just a neat sea on, that's all. Excellent sailin'. Go forward there and listen to the old sailors down below. Hear them tell stories and sing, and they would not be apt to do that if there was any danger, and don't bother me any more." He went forward and listened. He heard awful stories, ribald jests, singing and swearing in various languages. "The captain's right" he said to himself. "These fellows are gay as larks, and they know all about this ocean business." He reported all to his wife and for awhile there was no more complaint. The wind however increased in violence, and the timbers creaked and groaned and poor old John and his wife were sorely afraid. Down on their knees they went and prayed as they never prayed before, but the sea would heave and the vessel would roll. Finally an idea struck John, and he concluded he would go and hear what the sailors were saying then. After a wearisome exertion he got within hearing, and listened for a quarter of an hour and then went back to his wife, and as he burst through the door he shouted: "We're all right, Mary Ann. Thank God, those blessed sailors are swearing yet!"

A miller now living in Ohio, overheard the affair as he occupied the next room, and gave the story away to THE U. S. MILLER.

ASK for tickets via C. C. & St. L. Ry. (Big Four Route, on sale at principal coupon ticket offices throughout the United States. It costs no more to travel via this popular and thoroughly equipped line than via other inferior routes.

WE shall be pleased to receive from any of our readers, short, crisp, sensible letters on subjects of interest to the flour and grain trade for publication.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN IOWA MILLER'S COMPLAINT.

EDITOR UNITED STATES MILLER:

In these times of trusts and combinations it would be well to note the actions of a class of publishers that are supposed to be honest. I allude to the trade papers styled milling journals. They pose as impartial papers published for the benefit of mill owners and millers. They are out soliciting subscribers and endeavoring by prospectuses and promises to be the millers' friends. At the same time they allow a liberal number of spare pages to be used by advertisers and have an editorial column or so to be used in puffing large establishments. About three years ago I wrote Fairbanks, Morse & Co. of Chicago, about the prices of Westinghouse engines and outfit, as I saw them advertised as the sole agents in Chicago; and they had in the milling journals used a great deal of space in describing the good qualities of this engine and were making large sales. The result of this letter was the purchase of an engine, which on trial was found deficient in power and extravagant in fuel and we had much correspondence about the engine. This correspondence was participated in by Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., of Chicago also, and the result was a suit which ended in my favor. I replaced this engine with a "Buckeye" which does not use over half the fuel the Westinghouse engine used, and hoping to warn other innocent parties that might be led into purchasing the Westinghouse engine, by their glaring misrepresentations I wrote the letter you will find in February number of the *Millstone* (which I inclose). They published it, but first took pains to erase the names of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., and Buckeye; and rearranged the construction of the sentences so that it would appear as though the names erased had never been given. Disgusted with such chicanery, I wrote another letter to the *American Miller* (which I inclose) and asked them to print it under the head of correspondence, as they have such a department in their paper. I also requested them to return the article if they declined publishing it. Not hearing from them and not seeing the article in the number following its receipt, I wrote them, inclosing postage, to please return the article with their reason why they declined publishing as requested. I inclose their reply also. Now, by the way, I have been a regular subscriber to that journal for years. Wishing to get behind the scenes I wrote the Buckeye Engine Company telling them to read the article as printed and note what changes had been made by the publishers. (See their letters inclosed). The truth is these papers are run for their advertisements, and they utterly refuse to allow any article in their columns that would reflect on an advertiser. Further it shows conclusively that the editors do not care how big a swindle is being perpetrated on innocent readers and subscribers so long as the advertisers pay well and take plenty of space.

Most men keep quiet when beat. So it is with millers as a rule; they are fooled into buying an outfit, and afterwards keep quiet rather than go to law or let outsiders know they have been duped. If editors would allow a free expression to be given it would have a tendency to root out worthless machines and save millers thousands of dollars expense.

E. L. BLACKMORE.

Aplington, Iowa, April 20, '90.

[In a private letter received from the WESTINGHOUSE MACHINE Co., some time since, they say:

"We are selling engines at the rate of 100 per month to the most intelligent buyers, principally located in the New England and Middle States, where the best mechanics in the world are to be found. If therefore such people as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, discard double-acting engines and put in some 15 Westinghouses,

there must be some good and sufficient reason for doing it."

So far as the coal consumption required by these engines is concerned the Company refer amongst many others to the Electric Railway Company in Omaha, operated by Westinghouse engines, which Mr. Blackmore can easily inspect. We are always glad to have millers express their honest opinion on matters of interest to the trade through our columns, but would call the attention of our readers to the fact that "opinions differ," and that it has frequently been demonstrated that a machine will give entire satisfaction to one party while its duplicate will not please another. Users of machinery must use their own judgment as to what particular machine they will adopt for their purposes. Appropos to this subject is the statement we heard made by an Indiana miller who said: "I have got an old fashioned slide-valve engine that I have been running in my mill for 27 years, and she was second-handed when I got 'er and you can just bet your sweet life that she's just as good in every respect as any new-fangled engine that's been built in recent years." That evidently was his candid opinion, and there are many more like him. They are born anti-progressionists, and "life is too short" to argue the case with them; but among users and builders of the best modern engines there is a wide divergence of opinion and sound criticism is desired and appreciated by this class, for they are continually seeking to better their work.

[EDITOR UNITED STATES MILLER.]

THE "PERSUADER."

Millproprietors who are not practical millers are often loth to part with their money for new machinery, even though their head miller, in whom they should have confidence in such matters, desires to make the improvement. A friend in the machinery business showed us a letter the other day from the head miller of a firm whom he had been drumming for a sieve scalper, which seems to have a little quiet humor in it. It reads:

"The firm has received the acknowledgment of the receipt of our order for the Scalper. Trust we will get the machine soon, for I would like to get it in operation. A few days after you left, Mr. B— began to weigh the matter of the scalper—the cost of the machine and freight so long a distance, time and cost of putting it in, length of time we would have to be stopped. So I began to think that the scalper was in the wind, the same as some other improvements that I had hoped for and failed to get, though promised so often. So I began devising plans to keep this prospect of improvement from falling through. I had talked seive scalper to them for several months, and couldn't afford to let this chance slip by. So I cut a hole in my No. 1 Reel Scalper chest and attached a spout to it. My second miller wanted to know what I was going to do. I told him I was going make a *Persuader*, so that was all he knew about it until I opened my first break rolls sufficiently to pass the grain through whole into the first scalping reel, and tail off whole to second break, and in twenty-four hours I caught out of my *Persuader* spout over half a peck of the dirtiest stuff I ever saw. I showed this to Mr. B— and told him that the other reels would also rasp off this kind of stuff. This was a convincer or *Persuader* as I call it, and the order for the Scalper went forward post-haste.

Yours, B. D.

CONCERNING GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND FEED.

Washington, May 17, 1890.

EDITOR UNITED STATES MILLER:

Sir—A bill has been recently introduced in Congress appointing an inspector of grain, hay, straw and feed compelling all such articles coming into this city in car lots or by boat to a compulsory inspection with penalties of fine and imprisonment if such are offered for sale not inspected.

The measure, as you may suppose, is opposed by most of the prominent dealers here in such articles, as being impracticable, unnecessary and detrimental in requiring a tax to the inspector for all such cases. Besides, an endless confusion would result from such a law. The promoters of the scheme have stated that such compulsory laws existed in most of the well-regulated commercial cities of this country, which I am satisfied is not true. I have addressed a letter to the presidents of the exchanges of most of the commercial cities, asking for information on this subject. Think the matter would result very detrimental to millers and grain and hay shippers throughout the country, and hence write to ask that you will take such measures in your paper as it would suggest to be proper in the premises. Think matter should be checked at once, as the scheme at present seems to be quite favorably considered, having been reported by the committee in the House favorably. In my opinion it is a shackle upon business that should not be tolerated in the present enlightened age. The measure here is opposed by all of our mills and by a majority of the dealers. Those opposing the scheme have no objection to voluntary inspection, but do object to a compulsory inspection. WASHINGTON.

NEWS—KENTUCKY manufacturers are introducing the Menasha wood split pulley in their shops with evident satisfaction. George T. Thompson of Warsaw, Ky., writes: "Like hangers very much; will send list for more soon."

At Hampton, Ia., April 24, a fire destroyed the Northey & Harrison elevator, owned by Mr. Beed. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$5,000.

DIED at Petersburg, Ill., May 2, James E. Welch, aged 47. He was the inventor of a wheat heater and some other milling machinery.

At Pottsgrove, Pa., May 2, Samuel Blue's flouring mill, grain storage house, and coal sheds were burned. Loss \$5,000; insured in the Danville Mutual.

THE Cairo City flour mill property, owned by C. Galigher & Son, Cairo, Ill., burned to the ground at 3 a. m., April 22. Loss about \$25,000; insured for about \$10,000.

THE Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn., have let the contract for building them a 300,000 bushels elevator to James Stewart & Co., St. Louis, Mo., work to be completed Aug. 1, 1890.

At Thorpe, Wis., April 25, the saw and grist mill, owned by Adams Bros., caught fire at 10 p. m. and burned to the ground. Loss on plant, lumber etc., about \$5,000; no insurance.

JOSEPH JACKSON, of Cawker City, Ks., and Charles Seeley are erecting a flouring mill at Whitcomb, a new town in north-western Nebraska. Geo. Winters will have charge of the mill.

THE Link Belt Machinery Company has broken ground for a new machine shop to be built in Chicago at Thirty-ninth street and Stewart avenue. The building will be 125x400 feet, three stories high.

At Wright's Corners, N. Y., April 18, the grist mill owned by Kirk Bushnell was burned. There was a quantity of feed and meal destroyed belonging to the farmers. The loss on the mill and contents will not exceed \$2,000.

At Angus, Neb., April 23, the elevator built by the Farmer's Alliance was burned. It contained 2,000 bushels of corn and several hundred bushels of oats. Insurance on the whole only \$2,000. It is thought the fire was of incendiary origin.

The Porter Milling Company, which suffered the loss of their mill last fall, deluged their new structure and successfully fought the flames, which threatened to spread to their property. The Laird-Norton Company also had men distributed through their yards, drenching the lumber and buildings.

At Wilmington, O., April 19, Henry Lambeke & Co.'s elevator and flour mill was destroyed by fire at 3 a. m. Loss \$3,700; insured in the Royal of Liverpool, for \$2,150. Origin of the fire unknown. The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley freight and passenger depots caught fire from the heat of the burning building, but were saved by hard work. A residence of little value near the elevator was burned.

On the afternoon of May 17 spontaneous combustion in the dust-room of John A. Cole's flouring mill at Rochester, Minn., tore away the entire roof and set fire to the building, a frame structure five stories high. The water supply was limited and the mill was entirely

destroyed. The loss is \$40,000; insurance less than \$15,000. The same mill was partially destroyed by a cyclone in 1883, and John M. Cole was killed while standing in the doorway.

THE flour packers in the Pillsbury B mill Minneapolis are somewhat dissatisfied with a few things connected with their positions, and just now are negotiating with the foreman, Wm. Horner, for the desired remedies. Just what the grievances are cannot be ascertained as neither the packers or the foreman will give anything out in regard to the matter. Mr. Horner has 16 packers under him, and nearly all of them have been with him since Pillsbury B was first started, five years ago.

ABOUT 1 o'clock Thursday morning, May 15th, a fire started in the Winona Mill Company's mill at Winona, Minn., which entirely destroyed it, together with the elevator. The total loss on the property is estimated at \$300,000, and may exceed that; insured for \$200,000, mostly in mutual companies. There were about 25,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator and 1,200 barrels of flour in the mill. The company employed about 100 men. The mill had a capacity of 2,600 barrels, and was about the finest equipped building of the kind in the world. The fire started in the ceiling of the boiler room. An alarm was given, which was quickly followed by another turned in by the Porter Milling Company. Two companies promptly responded and did what was thought to be effective work, in checking the fire and confining it to the fire room; but the flames unnoticed crept through the ceiling to the main mill and suddenly darted forth and rapidly spread. Another alarm was turned in, but it was too late to save the magnificent structure. The fire soon included the elevator adjoining. The flames leaped hundreds of feet in the air, fanned by a brisk breeze, while the heat was almost unbearable.

THE Chicago *Railway Review* makes the following pertinent remarks concerning the Interstate Commerce Act and Commission:

There are a good many things which we supposed the law, or rather that the Interstate Commission in its administration of the law, would have accomplished. We had supposed that if illegal and discriminative rates were made that punishment would inevitably follow; that cases when heard would be disposed of; that when questions concerning the proper interpretation of the law were asked they would be answered; that when problems in railroad practice were to be passed upon, well established principles would be recognized as controlling, and that when authentic and reliable information was received it would be acted upon. This is what we had thought would be the result, but so far from our conception is the actual fact, that we were about to recommend to the commission as their daily collect the recital of the prayer-book formula, "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and have done those things which we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us."

Seriously, however, the time has come when, if the law is to be saved from utter contempt, some show of enforcement must be made. There is not an intelligent railroad man, or for that matter, an intelligent shipper, but knows that it is being daily violated in the most open and defiant manner. To deny such knowledge would be to acknowledge a degree of obtuseness to which either of these classes would never subscribe.

By the terms of the law the commission are charged with its execution, but we have no knowledge of any sincere steps in that direction. It is true some preliminary proceedings were had in one or two cases, but these were apparently allowed to go by default. We have firmly maintained and still believe that the law, if properly administered, will prove itself a wise and beneficent piece of statecraft; indeed, in so far as it has been allowed to operate it has demonstrated its power for good. If, however, it is to be used merely to fill a place in the statute books, and to furnish employment for men who might be of use elsewhere, the sooner it is either repealed or openly ignored, the better it will be for all concerned.

A BIG ORDER FOR RUBBER BELTS.

THE New York Belting & Packing Company, 15 Park Row, New York City, have manufactured the largest belts in use in the world. Some of the big belts made for the Buckingham Elevators and Armour, Dole & Co., at Chicago, and those for the Vanderbilts and the great elevators of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads. They were also the makers of the large belts used in elevator "A" of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, N. Y., which our readers will remember was totally destroyed by fire about a year ago. The order for belting required in the construction of the new elevator "A" has also been given to them. This is a notable order for two reasons: first, because it is probably the largest order for belting ever given to any one concern, and secondly, because of the large number of immense belts contained therein. Looking over the specifications we find the aggregate number of belts called for is seventy-one, and in this there is one order for 19 elevator bucket belts, each 313 feet long, 22 inches wide and 5-ply thick.

Think of it! Nineteen belts each nearly half a mile long, and these only a part of the total number to be furnished.

The main driving belt will exceed these in length, width and thickness, as it will be 350 feet long, 52 inches wide and 8-ply thick.

We notice there are also to be 9 conveyor belts each 98 feet long, 30 inches wide and 4-ply thick, and 9 shipping elevator driving belts 68 feet long, 20 inches wide and 6-ply thick. The specifications also include 5 cleaner elevator bucket belts each 117 feet long, 22 inches wide and 5-ply thick; 5 cleaning elevator driving belts 68 feet long, 12 inches wide and 5-ply thick; 5 cleaning machine fan-driving belts 45 feet long, 10 inches wide and 4-ply thick; 5 cleaning machine screen-driving belts 32 feet long, 10 inches long and 4-ply thick. This is not all.

Two mammoth rubber elevator belts, weight about 12,000 lbs. each.

The other belts called for and which go to make up the grand total of 71, are 2 dock-elevator driving belts each 165 feet long, 16 inches wide and 6-ply thick; 1 dock-elevator driving belt, 106 feet long, 18 inches wide and 6-ply; another for the same purpose measuring 76 feet long, 18 inches wide and 6-ply, and 1 shovel machinery driving belt, 98 feet long, 20 inches wide and 5-ply.

The list closes with 1 conveyer-machinery driving belt 87 feet long, 12 inches wide and 5-ply thick, and 1 conveyer and shovel machinery driving belt, 90 feet long, 32 inches wide and 6-ply.

The specifications stipulate that:

"All the foregoing are to be the best quality of goods that are manufactured, and are to be made of the best 32oz. cotton duck, and Para rubber. The belts are to be pliable, and thoroughly stretched and pressed, leaving a smooth, hard finished outside surface. They are all to be full width, length and standard weight. Each belt is to be stamped with the name of the manufacturer and their brand, which brand shall indicate that the goods on which it is stamped are the best quality of such goods that they manufacture."

We are further informed that the New York Belting & Packing Company are required to have this large order filled in May, and owing to their superior facilities at their immense factory at Passaic, N. J., they will no doubt be able to do so.

The new elevator, "A" will be located at the foot of 60th street, North River, New York City, and constructed by Messrs.

J. T. Moulton & Son, grain elevator architects and builders, Chicago, Ill.

The illustration on this page shows two immense elevator belts recently made by the New York Belting & Packing Company, and shipped West.

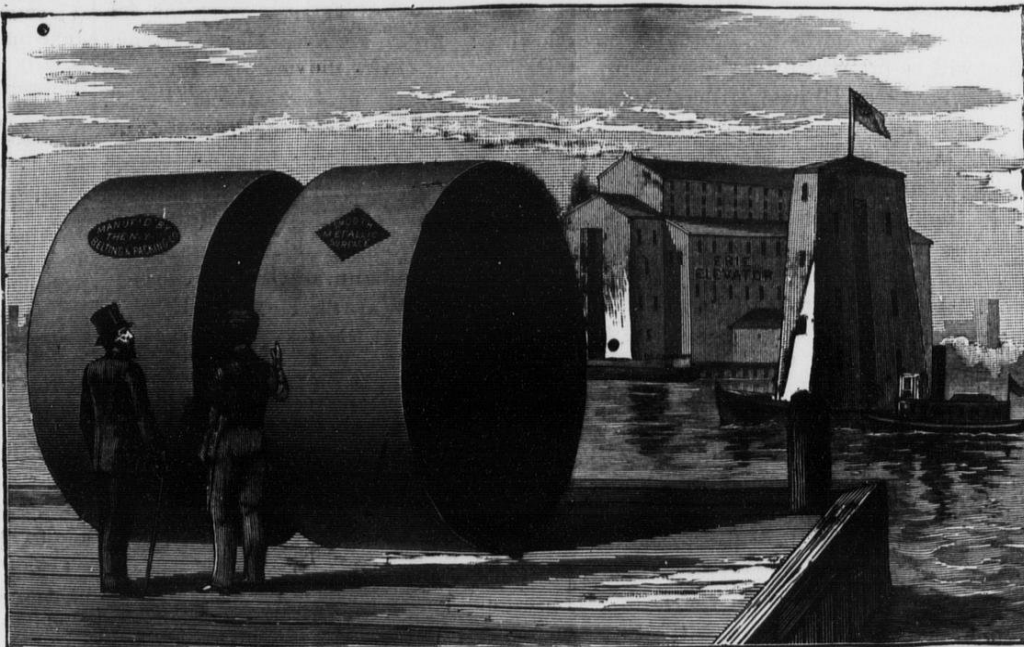
[From our regular correspondent.]
OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Weather—Present Crop Indications—The Markets—The Coming Agricultural Shows—The Millstone Builders' Strike—English Roller Mills at Auction—A Forgery Case—A New Secretary of the British Millers' Association—Flour Mill Insurance in England.

THROUGHOUT the greater part of April the weather has been very varied, and last week singularly different reports were received from various parts of the U. K. The country presents a green, grassy appearance, although the prevalent cold winds from the north-east have checked vegetation. The autumn sown wheat is looking wonderfully well as regards strength of root, color and healthy growth of blade, but in height it is as much behind an average year as at the end of March it was ahead of usual seasons. Heat, however, is the all important proviso, and as the fairest outlook is sometimes overturned by calamity, by untoward summer visitations, consequently the harvest of 1890 will very much depend on the influence of the ensuing three months. The good promise of our wheat fields is not at this moment very much in the minds of either millers or holders of wheat who have been more

receipt of the demand, held a meeting in London; and, after some discussion, decided on substituting a list in an amended form, equalizing the rates of remuneration. To this list the union took exception, but on the 26th of April the men decided to accept the revised prices, and resumed work.

Some idea of the chances that sometimes occur in England of obtaining a roller flour mill at a mere song can be obtained from the following account of the sale by auction of the Little Houghton mill, which took place recently at Northampton: The property embraces a substantially erected steam and water-power mill of four floors, with all necessary sheds, stabling and appurtenances, together with two cottages, an excellent family residence with lawns, gardens, orchards, &c., and two enclosures of meadow land, the whole estate comprising an area of 17 a. 3 r. 15 p., and possessing a river frontage of about a half a mile. The auctioneer mentioned at the time of the sale, that within twelve months over £2,000 had been spent in putting in a roller plant, and the mill was situated near Northampton, with exceptional facilities for communication by road, rail and water. The first bid was £2,500, which was at once increased to £3,000. The next bid was £3,500 and was followed by three advances of £100. The tenant bid £4,000, and, as there was no further advance, Mr. Robert Whitworth was declared the purchaser.



engaged in the steady rise of prices throughout the country. Wheat has advanced during the last three weeks quite 2s. 6d. per quarter and flour has advanced 1s. 6d. per sack of 280 lbs.. London top price flour is still at 33s. Town whites fetch 26s. 6d. to 28s., and other inferior sorts are quoted at 23s. 6d. to 26s. American Spring Wheat Flours are quoted ex. granary as follows: Patents, 31s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; First Bakers, 23s. 6d. to 25s. and Second Bakers, 22s. to 24s. 6d. White Low grade flours only fetch 13s. to 18s.

In connection with the forthcoming Plymouth Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, to be held from June 23d to 27th, it has been announced that about 9,000 feet of shedding in the implement department have been applied for and allotted to exhibitors. This space may be compared with 10,743 feet at Nottingham and 28,217 feet at Newcastle. At the Windsor Show, the jubilee one, of course, a much greater length of shedding was occupied.

The strike of the millstone builders, which lasted some six weeks, came to a happy termination on the 30th of April, when the men resumed work. The millstone builders' union is a branch of the dock laborers' union, and its members have been agitating since last September for higher wages, which culminated about seven weeks ago in their sending a tariff list of prices for piece work in the various stages of millstone manufactured, to the millstone master builders, who, on the

During the past month the case of Chatterton vs. the London and County Bank, limited, came before Mr. Justice Day in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. Mr. J. H. Chatterton, who is the retiring secretary of the National Association of British and Irish Millers and secretary of the London Flour Millers' Association, brought the action against the bank to recover from them the amount of certain checks which were, he maintains, forgeries. Mr. Chatterton, who also carries on business as an insurance broker and agent, and has a large fire insurance connection amongst flour millers, as long ago as 1878 or 1879 took into his employment a gentleman named Noad, who, as far as can be ascertained, conducted the business of the office in a perfectly honest and straightforward manner until sometime in the year 1887, when he appeared to have commenced a system of forging Mr. Chatterton's name. He forged his name to a number of checks extending over a period of nearly twelve months. The result of the trial was that the special jury found that there was not sufficient evidence to satisfy the jury that the checks were forgeries, and that the plaintiff's conduct contributed to the loss or to the checks being paid. Against this decision the plaintiff has appealed.

A committee appointed by the Council of the National Association of British and Irish Millers held a meeting on Monday last in Mark Lane and selected Mr.

Sanderson as their secretary. The appointment will be made at the next Council meeting, which will most likely be held on Monday May 12th.

The question of Fire Insurance in the United Kingdom is still occupying a great deal of attention, and the following extract from the *Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor* will give the readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER some idea of the feeling that the insurance world have towards flour millers and flour mills:

"From the official report of the meeting of the Council of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, held on the 24th ult., at the Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, we take the following pregnant and interesting extract:

"The chairman called the attention of the meeting to the matter of fire insurance. A committee had been appointed to investigate this grave question, and to consider the important proposal of Mr. White of Dundee. The committee consisted of Mr. Soundy, Mr. Smith, Mr. Marshall and himself. He had communicated with Mr. Soundy, and that gentleman had forwarded to him a report in which his (Mr. Soundy's) views were clearly and ably set forth. He (the chairman) had forwarded that report to Mr. Marshall, with his own recommendations and with a request that this report should be sent to Mr. Smith. He understood that this document had duly reached Mr. Smith. In his own opinion, a mutual society would not be sufficient, unless it had something tangible to fall back upon in case a fire occurred. There really would be no difficulty in forming such a society, especially when it was considered how rapidly the sprinklers were growing in favor; they alone constituted a great protection."

"Mr. Soundy, on being requested to speak by the chairman, stated that the committee were in possession of his views, and they, no doubt, would be able to formulate a practicable scheme. With regard to sprinklers, he was not sure that his friend, Mr. Smith, was not a little too sanguine."

"Mr. Smith observed that on receiving the papers from Mr. Marshall, he had come to London and there had an interview with his colleague, Mr. Soundy. Although he could not agree on all points with Mr. Soundy, yet he and that gentleman had very harmoniously agreed to differ. For himself, the whole question of fire insurance seemed to resolve itself into sprinkler or non-sprinkler mills. He believed that a mill properly protected with automatic sprinklers ran about one-fortieth of the risk incurred by a mill not so protected. He was in favor of a sprinkler fire insurance company. But, of course, if the Association could not offer some better rates than were to be obtained from the insurance companies, there was not much use in starting any sort of a mutual society."

"It was resolved, after a little further discussion, that the committee should continue its labors and reconsider the matter at a future meeting."

"Truly, if a certain wise man could be consulted through the medium of our spiritualistic friends, he might advantageously be asked his opinion as to 'an authorized version' of the Millers' bible, which should contain the following appropriate paraphrase: 'Though thou should'st bray a miller in a mortar, 'mongst his own wheat, with a pestle, yet will not his desire to obtain his fire insurance under cost price depart from him.' The unsophisticated remark of the chairman, 'something tangible to fall back upon in case a fire happened,' is really very rich."

L. MAYGROVE.

London, May 7th, 1890.

THE LIFE OF A PATENT.—The House Committee on Patents has directed Representative Simonds to report favorably a bill providing for the repeal of that part of Section 4887 Revised Statutes, which limited the life of an American patent to the term of a foreign patent taken out by the same parties for the same invention. A similar bill was before the last Congress, but was never reached in the House.

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING DISEASE.
Hospital Remedies.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Market—Output of St. Louis Mills—Receipts and Shipments—Crop Conditions—The Opening of the New Merchants' Bridge to Public Use—The Millers' Picnic, June 5—National Convention R. R. Rates—"Discrimination" Cases—St. Louis Notes.

THE flour market here has, on the whole, been extremely dull. This was due to the high prices which were put on all the best grades to counterbalance the advance in wheat. With the exception of the last few days hardly any sales had taken place. The market, however, mended somewhat during last week and trading is brisk, 5,000 barrels being the average sales for Thursday and Friday. By a comparison of the quotations for April 15th and with May 15th, it can be seen that the advance in price was confined for the most part to the higher grades which monopolized the market sales. Quotations for April 15th were, XXX, \$2.40@2.50; family, \$2.55@2.70; choice, \$2.90@3.10; fancy, \$2.70@2.85; extra fancy, \$4.20@4.45; patents, \$4.55@4.70; for May 15, prices were quoted, XXX, \$2.40@2.50; family, \$2.70@2.80; choice, \$3.00@3.30; fancy, \$3.85@4.00; extra fancy, \$4.35@4.45; patents, \$4.80@4.90.

Despite the dull market the mills were grinding about as usual. The daily output for last week being as follows:

| | Barrels. |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Regina (on half time)..... | 550 |
| Jefferson..... | 500 |
| Eagle Steam..... | 800 |
| Saxony..... | 450 |
| Camp Spring..... | 750 |
| Meramec..... | 300 |
| Plant..... | 1,000 |
| St. George..... | 200 |
| Hezel..... | 500 |
| Planet..... | 700 |
| Total..... | 5,750 |

The receipts for the week ending May 10th were 29,544 barrels as against 17,998 barrels of the preceding week; and shipments for the same dates were 51,442 barrels as against 37,635. Millstuffs had a good demand. Bran ruled strong throughout the month, most of the orders coming from Southern points. In price it still holds at 70c. Shipstuffs sold from 65c to 68c. Winter wheat has been on a phenomenal "boom," prices mounting as high as 95c. This was owing largely to the control of the winter wheat market held by the D. R. Francis Commission Co. The average yearly supply of No. 2 wheat for St. Louis is 600,000 bus. and from all appearances the Francis people own most all of it and command their own price.

Reports on wheat in the country tributary to St. Louis are so conflicting that but little credence can be placed in them. Those from Southern Missouri say that the wheat crops are 50 per cent. below those of last year; while Illinois' reports are enthusiastic on the wheat outlook. From Nashville, Tenn., comes the news that the wheat crops of West Tennessee are good, but those of middle Tennessee and Southern Kentucky are only fair. Mr. Henry Whitmore has just returned from a tour of inspection. He went over some 300 miles of territory in this vicinity and comes back with discouraging reports. He says that the millers here at most can expect but indifferent results.

On May 3d the Merchants' Exchange was closed on account of the Merchants Bridge opening. Some enthusiastic traders adjourned to the Mining Exchange and carried on business there, but the majority of the grain and the flour men went up the river on the exchange boat, Oliver Bieme, to witness the meeting of the Governors of Missouri and Illinois on the central span of the bridge. There were several thousand people present at the ceremonies and the din of the steamboat whistles and bells occasioned by the christening of the structure and raising of the American flag was ear-splitting. The principal features of the programme lasted about twenty minutes after which the merchants and millers went ashore to listen to the remarks of the two governors, and at 5 p. m. they

re-embarked for home. In the evening a banquet was held in honor of the event.

The Millers' picnic, the most enjoyable held during the season, is set June 5th. At the preliminary meeting, held for the election of a general chairman and secretary, Mr. George Bain was unanimously chosen for the first named office, and Mr. Henry Craft for the second. Selection of the chairmen of the different committees was left to Mr. Bain, whose appointments were as follows: Reception, Frank Kauffman; floor, D. M. Kehler; transportation, Tom Miller, Jr.; music, Dr. M. Leftwich; entertainment, Henry Burg, and refreshments, J. F. Imbs. The steamer, Grand Republic, has been chartered for the trip and Montesano Springs is the point of destination. A neat invitation in the shape of a barrel has been issued and are, as ever, in great demand. It is unnecessary to say that all visiting millers will be heartily welcome to the excursion.

The preparations for the party of millers going to the Minneapolis convention have been completed. A special train on the Wabash line has been secured for June 16th and a special rate of \$15.85 for the round trip has been attained. The train is to make connection with the roads running from Southwest Missouri at Moberly, Mo. and with those running from Northwest Missouri at Ottumwa or Grinnell, Iowa. A circular issued by the committee on arrangements, Messrs. Fusz, Bain and Smith, urges all the millers to attend this convention, as such important subjects as the interstate commerce bill, patents and consolidation of mills for mutual protection will be brought up for discussion.

The Southern Illinois Millers' Association will hold a meeting at Marisa, May 22d. Mr. Alex. H. Smith has been asked to address the association.

A meeting of the principal railway officials of this city was held recently to consider the subject of freight classification. At present the division of the country consists of four, known as the Southern, Western, Trunk and Central lines. The intention is to have a universal classification.

A matter which is of recent origin and which is at present exciting some remark from the grain and flour men of this city, is what is known as the "discrimination" or "differential" case. It seems, to give the case in brief, that all the railroads running to St. Louis have, with the exception of the "Southwestern Interstate Association," been charging the same rate on wheat as on flour. This exception, however, comprising some twenty railroads, all of which run through Arkansas and Texas, charges .05c. more on 100 lbs. of flour than on the same amount of wheat, claiming that because one is worth more and more subject to damage (?) than the other, that they must, for their own protection, do this. The St. Louis shippers take little stock in these arguments, and are backing the Kauffman Mill Co. in their complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission, who are at present at work on the case, receiving and examining the claims of both sides.

NOTES.

The well-known firm of Annan, Burg & Co. has changed its name to Annan, Burg & Smith; Mr. Smith has always been in the firm, but figured as the Company.

A severe frost on May 6th and 7th seemed to auger no good for the wheat crop.

C. H. Seybt, of Highland, Ill., was on 'Change recently. It will be remembered that his mill was burnt down not long ago. His present intentions are not to rebuild the mills but to depend on his mill at Greenville.

Mr. Kauffman has decided not to rebuild the Anchor Mills, as the milling outlook will not warrant such an outlay. Henry Yaeger, of Carlinville, Ill., has

closed a contract with the Todds, Stanley people for the remodeling of his mill.

Essmuller & Barry are erecting a mill at Liberty, Mo., with a capacity of 60 bbls., besides refitting a mill at Nashville, Tenn.

A Jacksonville, Ill., miller was on 'Change last week, and reported the wheat crop in his vicinity as poor, but 40 per cent. of the usual amount being raised.

I have to note the death of one of the oldest millers of St. Louis. Mr. Henry Kalbfleisch died May 10th in his 64th year. As a kindly, generous miller, he will ever be remembered, and St. Louis millers will long remark his absence from their midst.

Mr. David Simpson, formerly with the Kauffman Milling Co., is now "on the road" for the Todds, Stanley M. F. Co. Owing to the decision of Mr. Kauffman, not to build, Mr. Simpson was not able to carry out his idea of building an immense plant of four 500-bbls mills, to grind different grades of wheat, yet all working together. He has not given up the idea, however, and hopes in the near future to test its practicability.

The directors of the Merchants' Exchange held a meeting on Tuesday, May 13th, and brought up the subject now before the legislature, of low bridges on the Upper Mississippi. They were much opposed to the idea as it would hamper northern river commerce. They have decided to work hard against the bill's passage.

Among the late arrivals were the following: From Illinois, Messrs. Henry Halliday, of Cairo, Buckey, of Prairie du Roche, Kander, of Jacksonville, Postel, of Mascoutah, Reichert, of Freeburg and Don, of Pittsfield; from Missouri, Messrs. F. S. Kreimer, of St. Charles, J. C. Yantes, of Fullerton, Huber, of Seneca, B. J. Rembaught, of Sedalia and Chas. F. Tiedemann, of O'Fallon.

WALTER HOWARD BAIN.

May 15th 1890.

SPEAKING of Trusts, a recent number of the New York Price Current, says: There are now: A match trust, a steel rail trust, a jute bag trust, a cordage trust, a kerosene (Standard) oil trust, a borax trust, a cotton seed oil trust, a castor oil trust, a linseed oil trust, a paper envelope trust, a nail trust, a barbed fence trust, a lead trust, a nickel trust, a sugar trust, a gutta percha trust, a copper trust, a zinc trust, a slate pencil trust, an iron nut and washer trust, an oil cloth trust, an ultramarine trust, a whiskey trust, a gas trust, a dressed beef trust, a distillers and cattle feeders trust, a starch trust, a cigarette trust, a straw board trust, and a school book trust.

MILL DUST EXPLOSIONS.

Mill dust is an explosive compound because it contains within itself the elements of combustion or of chemical change. Mill dust, coal dust and other finely powdered inflammable substances are explosive compounds, in which the elements are in chemical combination, having a definite explosive molecule that contains both the combustible and the supporter of combustion in the closest possible union. Flour, sugar, coal, etc., are combustible substances. Powder these very fine and apply sufficient heat to cause combustion and you will see a miniature, but slow explosion. Throw a cupful of coal dust on a fire and you see an explosive combustion. The matter is in such a finely divided condition and has so much air mixed with it that the whole mass burns at practically the same moment, thus causing an explosion. The nitrogen parts with its oxygen for the carbon, for which it has a greater affinity, forming carbonic acid and carbonic oxide gases. This is a true chemical reaction, in which great heat is generated. There is an almost exact analogy between an explosion of mill dust and

one of gas or fire damp—practically instantaneous combustion. The cause of such explosions in factories and mills is the bringing of heat into contact with the dust. It is supposed by some that percussion will cause such explosions. It is probable that many such explosions are due to the generation of electricity by the machinery, sparks being given off whenever a jar occurs or when a belt-joint strikes a drum. These sparks are too small to be seen, but are large enough to set on fire the dust in contact with the heated drums and other parts of the machinery. To avoid such explosions it has been proposed to have jets of steam in mills, and to have points for carrying off the electricity. Leaving a door open in a mill would not account for an explosion.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

WE notice the appearance of a Directory of Patent Solicitors, Lawyers, &c., edited and issued by E. de V. Vermont, the publisher of the *Journal of Useful Inventions*, 744 Broadway, New York. This volume of 260 pp. (\$1 post-paid) besides being very carefully and accurately compiled publication of the names and addresses of all the men in the legal and other professions and trades connected in any way with inventions throughout the United States and Canada, is brimful of useful and interesting information; and as the publisher's purpose is to issue and revise it every three months, it is bound to become, as it is intended to be, the standard Handbook of the profession and reliable guide for all people interested in patents. Special attention is to be paid to all recent decisions in patent matters. For \$1 one receives four successive quarterly issues.

LAWRENCE HUTTON will contribute to the June number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE a singularly complete article on "The American Burlesque," reviewing the subject from the very beginning of the history of the stage in this country down to the days of Jefferson, Lewis, Crane, Robson, De Wolf Hopper, Wilson, Powers, Neil Burgess, Dixey, and Goodwin. The article is accompanied with drawings by W. A. Rogers, Albert E. Sterner, T. V. Chominski, and Arthur J. Goodman, from old prints and from a sketch by Charles Parsons. One of the most interesting of these illustrations is this sketch of William Mitchell which Mr. Parsons made while seated in the pit of the old Olympic more than half a century ago. The draughtsman—then a mere lad, just beginning his professional career—received a pass to the theatre from Mr. Mitchell in return for the sketch. Very few other portraits of this old actor, are known to collectors.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for June is a brilliant and eminently readable number. The complete novel is contributed by Mary E. Stickney, and is entitled "Circumstantial Evidence." It is a story of misunderstandings, jealousies, and final reconciliation of a young couple, told in a natural and charming manner. The story is full of good situations, and here and there verges upon the tragic, but "all's well that ends well." The character of the impetuous, passionate "Nita," the young wife is capably drawn, as is also that of her husband. Altogether it is a very bright and entertaining story, and though no moral obtrudes itself, it certainly points one, and a good, strong, healthy one too.

MR. E. RAWSON, possibly the oldest active compositor in the United States, has recently published a handsome and interesting little book entitled "Articles on Cases of Intoxication related in the Christian Scriptures;" the price of which is 50 cents, and it will be sent anywhere by mail or express prepaid, on receipt of the price—five copies \$2, nine copies \$3—by ordering from the author, 405 Florida st., Milwaukee, Wis. We know of no other work on this branch of the subject, and the reading public will find it highly interesting.

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.
A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Cockle Separator Mfg. Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., have orders from Chas. Kaestner & Co., of Chicago, Ill., for five of their Morgan Scourers. They have just shipped two Morgans to Russia.

MESSRS. HUNTLEY, CRANSON & HAMMOND of Silver Creek, N. Y., have just issued a handsome catalogue of their grain, corn and buckwheat cleaning machinery, a copy of which will be sent free of charge to millers on application. This firm is doing a very extensive business.

THE Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee have recently shipped New Era Scalpers to Shelby Mill Co., Shelby, O., (2d order making 4 machines in all); Robbins & Bamford, Midway, Pa.; E. A. Morrison, De Smet, S. D.; Warwick & Justus, Massillon, O., (3 machines); Renick Mill Co., Renick, Mo.; Dow & Son, Madison, Wis., (2 machines); Thompson Bros., Gann, O., (2 machines); E. A. Pomeroy & Son, Jonesville, Mich.; E. Snyder, Delaware, O. (3 machines); Cochrane Roller Mills Co., Escanaba, Mich., (2 machines.)

MILLING AND MECHANICAL NOTES.

If the top of a buggy wheel, when in motion, went no faster than the bottom, the wheel would go around in the same place. Here is the reason: No forward or backward motion of a vehicle is possible unless the top moves faster than the bottom. There is a fixed ratio in this as immutable as the law of the Medes and Persians. In a wheel on a fixed axle the bottom moves backward as fast as the top moves forward; but in a wheel that is going forward drawn by a progressive axle, the bottom does not go back at all, until it is its turn to rise and go forward. — *New York Sun.*

THAT degree of oiliness is required of a leather belt which will make a belt pliable and flexible enough to bed down well to the pulley face, without making it slip when it gets there. Any one who has had much to do with belts will recognize this as a fact; yet how many that have run belts know that the same principle is applicable to the question of belt tension; that, that extra pressure which to a certain extent, will bring the belt better down to the pulley face, and cause an increase of friction, will, if carried beyond a certain point, so flatten down the face of the belt as to render it more slippery than when there was less tension. I reasoned this out for myself several years ago, and tested it with a great many kinds of belts upon all sorts of pulleys and under every condition that I could get up to try the matter on, proved that the theory was correct.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.—In discussing the importance of a knowledge of drawing to the mechanic engaged in any of the building trades, one of our English exchanges observes: The interpretation of drawings by artificers connected with building will be necessarily imperfect till the art is made one of the acquirements of the workman. In England the subject has never been brought down to the level of the workman's knowledge, and only of late years has there been any attempt to teach drawing to workmen in a systematic manner. The technical schools in France and Germany have long made drawing an essential mode of training the eye and hand. Every trade has to pass through the stages of drawing. Copying from paper examples is forbidden in some schools, and the system is to get the pupil to draw from models, so as to teach him to apprehend the meaning of lines in perspective, as well as to make him understand geometrical delineations. In our opinion, drawing can only be properly taught by the aid of models, and a course of well-directed model drawing, will do more to instruct the eye and the mind than all the flat copies and diagrams of the textbook.

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THE HUGHES IMPROVED DUPLEX FIRE PUMP.

HEREWITH is an illustration showing the HUGHES DUPLEX FIRE PUMP for use in large buildings and factories where an independent fire apparatus is essential. It is very heavily built and neatly designed for the work. The water cylinders of this pump are cast separate so that in case of breakage one of the cylinders can be easily taken off and this makes it convenient for repairing. The water cylinders are lined with heavy brass or copper removable liners which can be taken out, rebored, or replaced in a few minutes. These pumps are all tested to 300 pounds pressure and in case of fire can be subjected to a very severe duty.

The valve motion in this pump is especially prominent as it enables it to be run at a very high rate of speed, which is often necessary in case of fire without any danger of deranging the valves.



The water valve area is very large and it will allow a large body of water to pass through it almost noiselessly and the cylinders are fitted with hand-hole plates which give easy access to the valves. Further information will be furnished to parties interested, by addressing the Hughes Steam Pump Co., 114 Viaduct, Cleveland, O.

FLOUR AND GRAIN TRADE NOTES.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON in a recent letter to *Bradstreet's* argues from a statistical point of view, that the Argentine Republic in South America will, in a few years be a powerful rival of the United States in the European grain markets. It is certain that a great amount of land is being opened to cultivation.

THE shipments of grain, flour, lard and oil cake from Chicago, for April, according to figures furnished by Secretary's Office of the Board of Trade, have been:

| | 1890. | 1889. | Increase. |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Flour, bbl..... | 154,234 | 100,490 | 43,744 |
| Wheat, bu..... | 1,808,676 | 550,400 | 1,258,276 |
| Corn, bu..... | 10,886,212 | 5,811,591 | 5,074,621 |
| Oats, bu..... | 1,584,121 | 9,664,174 | * |
| Rye, bu..... | 350,475 | 58,000 | 292,550 |
| Lard, lbs..... | 12,818,000 | 2,869,450 | 9,978,475 |
| Oil Cake, lbs..... | 7,990,250 | | 7,990,250 |

*Decrease, 8,080,053 bu.

The total lake shipments of grain of all kinds for April, were 14,629,484 bushels.

THE N. Y. *Com. Bulletin* says: "The overthrow of the 'bucket-shop' system

has become a very important contribution towards restoring to the Stock Exchange its former patronage, and its wonted balance as between the buying and selling interests and the current marked revival of this branch of business must be largely attributed to that circumstance. And if the assumption is correct, that the decay of the mock-auction shops is natural and therefore final, this change is likely to prove a permanent gain to spirit and activity of the speculative interest.

THE *Herald* is authority for the statement that Hutchinson is forming a 5,000,000 bushel blind pool in wheat, each subscriber to the pool signing a paper to take care of a certain amount of wheat and give the absolute management of the deal into Hutchinson's hands. The Fleming - Merriam "Fund W." scheme was run on the blind pool principle and cost the "suckers" about \$2,000,000. That was organized as a steal, however, and was a swindle from start to finish. A little later Robert Lindblom organized a blind pool and \$100,000 was paid into it by his friends. The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade frowned on it, although no one for a moment questioned the promoter's honesty or doubted that the speculative trust fund would be administered to the very best of his ability. Mr. Lindblom acquiesced in the judgment of the directors, and returned the money entrusted to him.

A NUMBER of interesting experiments have been made in the line of heating by electricity of late by Thomas C. Hughes, electrician of the Pillsbury flour mills at Minneapolis, as well as by C. H. Talmage, an inventor of Kansas City, Mo. Both of them are reported to have devised plans for heating residences and business blocks, a central station being included in the designs. In addition Mr. Hughes has devised a number of electrical heaters for the mills, among them being a heater for the glue pot used by the beltmen in cementing belts, an electric oven to test the baking qualities of flour, and a device for heating a tank of water in which the men warm their noonday coffee. The public is just waiting for a good, practical and economical electrical heater for use for a variety of purposes, and the appearance of such a one upon the market would unquestionably be followed by its ready adoption.—*Fire and Water.*

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR one-half interest in our 50 barrel steam roller mill; has all the latest improvements; good town and country trade. Only mill in the county. Terms easy. Best reasons for selling. Reinbeck Mill Co. Reinbeck, Iowa.

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Over 2,500 in Use.

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MILL FOR SALE.

A first-class water-power flour mill, 1½ miles from Cawker City, Ks. Good power; plenty wheat; good custom trade. Address,

CLARK A. SMITH,

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Roller Mill with 260 acres of land, on Chicago & Northwestern and Illinois Central railways, with water power and side-tracks available.

Mill, machinery (new) etc., cost over. \$11,000
Land, at \$30 per acre, valued at..... 7,800
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To settle an estate, can be bought at once for thirteen thousand (\$13,000) dollars—\$5,000 down, balance on mortgage. Full particulars of

J. A. DEAN, Sioux City, Iowa.

MILL FOR SALE.

My 100-bbl. roller mill, situated in Volga, Brookings Co., S. Dak. Average daily exchange trade, from Sept. 1, 1889, to April 1, 1890, 130 bushels of Wheat. Have never had a failure of crops. No incumbrances. For particulars address,

C. R. MADISON,

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FOR SALE—In Wisconsin.

125-bbl. roller flour mill, 4 stories, frame with stone basement, including plenty water power for 4 water wheels. Flume, dam and mill in good condition. Frame warehouse and office close by, and long sheds for farmers' teams. The whole property in full operation 16 hours daily, doing profitable business. Has big grist business. City of 2,000 population; two railroads. Good trade with citizens, farmers and lumbermen, for flour, feed and rye. Good local grain, and plenty of it. Good place to live, has good schools and churches, and close to other large cities. Owner non-resident, which is reason for selling. Address,

MENASHA WOOD SPLIT PULLEY CO.,

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Country Elevators FOR SALE.

One flat house at Marvin, S. Dak.

One horse-power elevator at Belle Plaine, Minn., 5,000 bus. capacity.

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THE DANCE OF THE BULLS.



Chicago Tribune, May 17.—Flour was in considerably better demand and the sales were at strong prices. Wheat was active and again went soaring. It opened tamely, but was soon bid up by local speculators because of bad crop advices. The advance forced a heavy covering by St. Louis shorts, and that in turn fetched in a lot of men in New York who were in a boat of the same pattern. Liverpool reported a better feeling, and news of poor outlook for the crops came in thick and fast all day, especially from the winter-wheat States.

Will they dance again when the Millers' National Association meets in Minneapolis, June 17-20, 1890?

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following is a list of patents relating to milling and grain handling appliances, granted during the month of April, as specially reported for the U. S. MILLER, by Chas. E. Brock, Patent Attorney, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C.

No. 424,483, Grain meter, M. A. Kidder, Youngstown, O.
No. 424,602, Machine for hulling, cleaning and polishing rice, E. C. Engelberg, Brazil, assignor to the Engelberg Huller Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
No. 424,638, Pneumatic grain conveyor, A. Barclay and J. Walker, Glasgow, Scot.

No. 424,696, Fan blower, M. Williams, St. Johnsville, N. Y. This apparatus consists of a shell having air apertures at its ends and air ports in its walls between the ends, a revolving shaft within, and radially supported blades on the shaft, each having alternate inclined blade sections, and radial blade sections.

No. 424,808, Wheat steamer and heater, G. McAllister Sterling, Kans.

No. 424,904, Elevator, W. A. Sawyer, Bridgewater, N. H., assignor to Metropolitan Elevator Co., Portland, Me.

No. 424,919, Grinding machine, G. W. Brown, Portland, Me., assignor to the Belknap Water Motor Co., same place.

No. 424,972, Automatic grain meter, L. A. Gillett, Leonardville, Kans.

No. 425,037, Sprocket and chain elevator, D. Marchant and G. Patnoe, Chicago, Ill., assignors to themselves and Dolse & Shepard, same place.

No. 425,111, Hulling machine, H. B. Stevens, Buffalo, assignor to the Geo. L. Squire Mfg. Co., Evans, N. Y.

No. 425,229, grain carrier, E. B. Keith, Galesburg, Mich.
No. 425,251, Machine for forming cotton seed meal into cakes, J. S. Price, Houston, Tex.

No. 425,286, Flour bin and sifter, J. N. Beall, Greenfield, Ill.

No. 425,331, Machine for hulling oats or cotton seed, M. W. Leonhardt, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 425,334, Flour bin and sifter, G. A. Markham, Coldwater Mich.

No. 425,366, Grain reduction machine, G. A. Buchholz, Frankfurt, Germany, assignor of one third to J. U. Robertson, New York City.

No. 425,683, Rice huller and polisher, W. S. Mallard, Darien, Ga.

No. 425,705, Assorting machine, S. B. Smallwood, Long Island City, N. Y.

No. 425,772, Flour safe and sifter, H. Foster, Knoxville, Tenn., B. Fairchild, Washington, D. C.

425,798, Driving mechanism for endless chain conveyers, C. W. Hunt, West Brighton, N. Y., assignor to McCasline Machine Co., same place. Each link of the chain is notched upon the inner side and runs upon a supporting track, and a revolving disk having teeth engage the notches and propel the chain.
No. 425,815, Coffee mill, C. & E. Morgan, Freeport, Ill.
No. 425,817, Coffee grinder, A. McCanna, and B. Brady, Chicago, Ill.

No. 426,026, Mill appliance, G. F. McCleane, Allegheny, Pa., and W. M. Faber, Pittsburgh, Pa.
No. 426,183, Grain door for cars, E. A. Hill, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one half to J. L. Mallory and E. A. Hill, both of the same place.

No. 426,208, Sack holder, A. McDonald, Franklin, Cal.
No. 426,192, Machine for grinding mill rollers, H. N. Mansfield, Malone, N. Y. This machine is detachably secured to a roller mill in which the rolls are permanently mounted, and it consists of one or more grinding wheels which are moved across the face of the rolls while they are revolved, thereby insuring an even finish to the rolls.

No. 426,361, Drier for humid material, C. Buettner and C. Meyer, Erdingen, Ger.

No. 426,484, Spice mill, H. N. Watrous, Bay City, Mich., assignor of two thirds to W. I. Brotherton and C. Pickett, both of same place.

No. 426,488, Conveyor, H. Birkholz, Milwaukee, Wis., assignor to the heirs of Ed. P. Allis, all of same place.

No. 426,531, Elevator and hoist, A. Gross, Milwaukee, Wis.

No. 426,598, Mill, F. O. Lindheimer, Frankfort, Ger.

No. 426,719, Combined shovel and sieve, E. Fleming, New York, N. Y.

No. 426,738, Rice machine, S. A. Pickett, Crowley, La.

No. 426,748, Corn sheller, H. A. Adams, Sandwich, Ill.

No. 426,763, Conveyor bucket, A. E. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio.

No. 426,796, Grain scalper, C. Franzel, Domstadt, Aus.

No. 426,879, Bolting and separating machine, T. A. Tafel, Augsburg, Germany.

No. 426,906, Bag holder and spreader, C. Bolander, Chicago, Ill.

No. 426,981, Bag holder, O. Asselin, Ottawa, Canada.

No. 427,027, Middlings separator and double purifier, C. O. Wright, Richmond, Va.

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|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Champion, Republic, Iron Mountain, | 11:05 P. M. 12:00 A. M. 6:30 A. M. | *3:30 A. M. 6:55 P. M. |
| Menominee, Marquette, Oconto, Green Bay, Depere, | 11:05 P. M. 12:00 A. M. 6:30 A. M. | *3:30 A. M. 6:55 P. M. |
| Appleton, Menasha, Neenah | 11:05 P. M. 12:00 A. M. 6:30 A. M. | 6:55 P. M. 11:20 A. M. |

*Daily. †Monday only. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday. All other trains daily except Sunday. Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on all night trains, and are ready for occupancy at 9:00 P. M. New Passenger Station, Fourth Ward Park.

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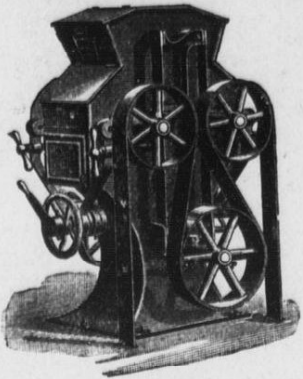
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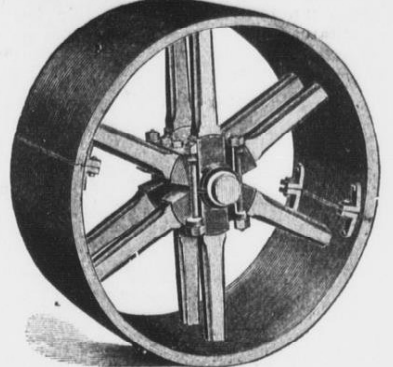
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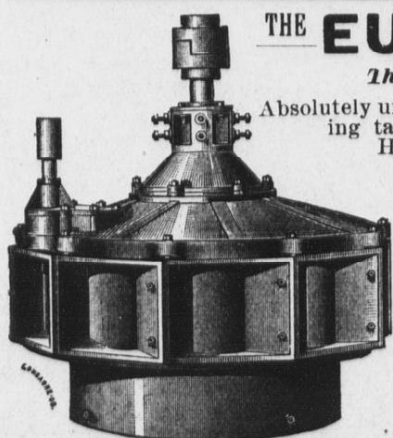
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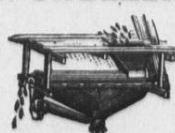
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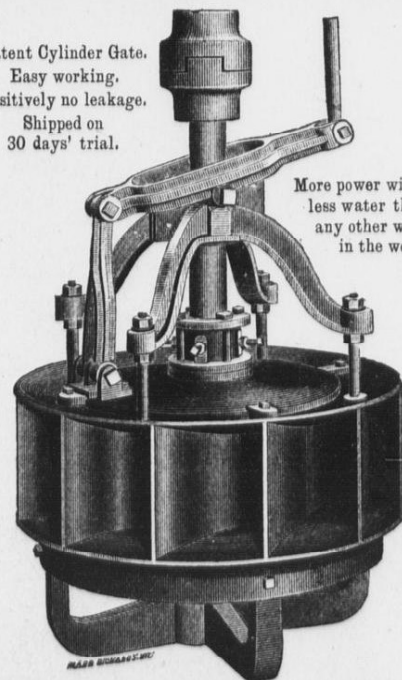
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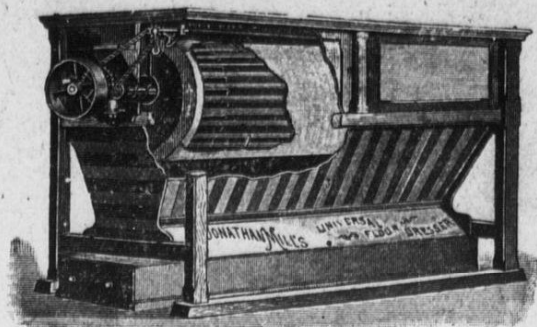
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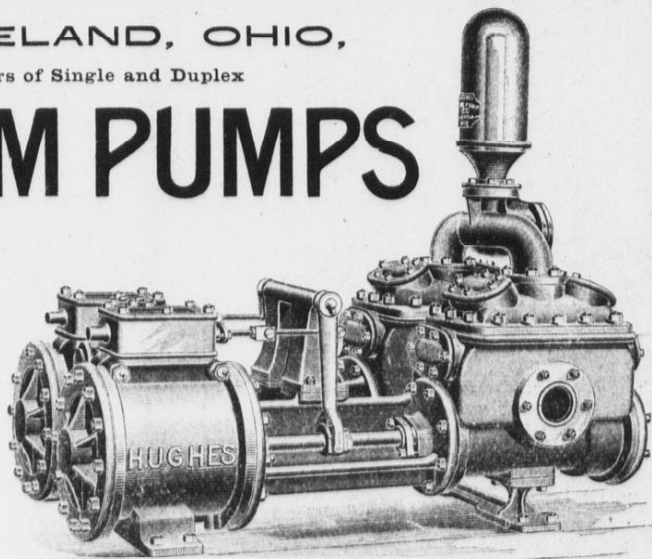
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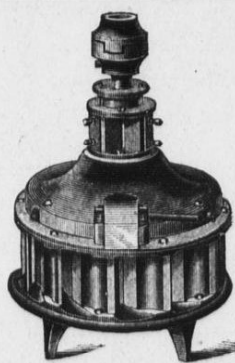
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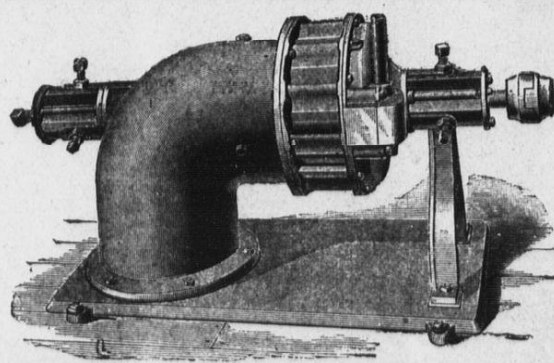
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